A

MEMOIR

ON THE

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

OF THE

BLACK SEA,

AND THE

TRADE AND MARITIME GEOGRAPHY

OF

Turkey and Egypt.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Illustrated with Charts.

By HENRY A. S. DEARBORN.

Depuis Tyr, jusqu' a nos jours, nous avons vu successivement la puissance relative des états, et leur prosperité intérieure, dépendre de l'étendue, et de la solidité de leurs relations commerciales. SICARD.

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NAUTICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

Black Sea and Sea of Azof.

THE first navigators, who ventured on the Black Sea, having been repulsed or massacred by the ferocious inhabitants of the coast, it received the name of *Axinos*, "unfriendly to strangers." The repeated visits of the Greeks, however, softening the manners of those barbarous tribes, colonies were established, and *Axinos* was changed for *Euxinus*, "friendly to strangers." During the winter the sea is much of the time covered with clouds and thick fogs; from this circumstance, the profound obscurity of the heavens in storms, and the dark appearance, which the thick forests on its mountainous borders exhibit, it probably received the modern name of Black Sea; for the sand on the shore, is of the same colour with the sand of the White Sea, and its waters are as pure and translucent as those of the ocean.

The ancients considered the navigation of the Black Sea extremely dangerous. The Egyptians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans, being but little acquainted with any seas, except the Euxine and Mediterranean; ignorant of the use of the compass, quadrant, circle, chronometer, and other kinds of nautical instruments; their vessels small, of slender construction; and in every respect but ill calculated for extensive voyages, they deemed the Black Sea very boisterous; and it was called by their geographers, historians, orators and poets, the stormy Euxine, and tempestuous Pontic.

The fertile imagination of those writers magnified all the disasters incident to the feeble barks, that coasted along its shores; but we must pardon their exaggerated accounts, and particularly the chagrin of Ovid. The want of maritime skill in the seamen; the limited means they possessed of ascertaining the course, or actual position of the vessel, being guided by land marks, and the heavenly bodies alone, they were incapable of keeping the sea on the event of a storm; and never ventured boldly across it, except during the halcyon days of summer, for they could not anchor, lie-to, or run before the wind in violent gales.

The Turks and modern Greeks, who for nearly four hundred years, have been almost the exclusive navigators of the Euxine, are of a similar character to the more ancient mariners. Their vessels, although in general larger, are as badly constructed, and are incapable of weathering such storms, as the ships which cross the Atlantic often encoun-

ter, and ride out in safety. The heads and sterns of their merchant vessels are of an enormous height. From the latter hang a great number of festoons to the water's surface. They have one or two masts, with immensely large and unwieldy sails, which hang over the vessel's sides, a great way to lee-ward, in consequence of which, when the wind is violent, the lateral pressure of the yards is so great against the masts, that they often cannot be lowered. The remedy, in this case, is to dart logs of wood with a sharp end, or a kind of javelin, at the sail, by which holes are made to let out the wind. They cannot lie-to, as their bows spread out so much above the water, that a sea to wind-ward striking them, turns them to lee-ward; therefore they never attempt it, but run for the first port, which, if they cannot make, they go on shore. Besides, being unskilful navigators, they often mistake the port itself. This is particularly the case at the entrance of the Canal of Constantinople, where there is a false mouth, *Yalan Bokaz*, an appearance of an opening, which, in foggy weather, is easily mistaken, but by which a vessel will never be misled, if she can lie-to, until the land-marks are discernible, which are very remarkable, and easily distinguished.

The simple compass is the only nautical instrument made use of by the Turks, and they scarcely understand the use of charts, which, however, are sometimes to be seen on board their vessels, and on the least appearance of danger, are spread out upon the deck: the whole crew, with

the captain at their head, lie down upon their breasts; follow with their fingers the lines delineated upon them, and thus endeavour to find where they are. Each gives his opinion, but they at last conclude it is impossible to make head or tail of these *conjuring books of the Franks;* fold them up again, lower the sails, bring the wind astern, have recourse to their pipes, chaplets, and Mahomet; recommend themselves to providence, and wait with phlegmatic patience the event. If the vessel survives the storm, the moment the sun breaks forth, they all join in a dance; hoist sails, make the most of fair weather, and stand on for the destined port, with renovated confidence.

It is from such seamen, the terrific tales of antiquity, and some few romantic journalists, who until embarked on the Black Sea were never before on ship-board, we have received our erroneous ideas of its navigation. From the representations of Tournefort, Thornton, and many other modern travellers, and the experience of the maritime powers, which for the last fifty years have been permitted to enter the Euxine, it is evident that most of the disasters, which formerly occurred, were owing to the want of proper charts, nautical instruments, able mariners and well built ships; and that the dangers to be encountered are only such as are common to all seas. To the Turks and Greeks it is truly "black," and it would be so to American, British or French seamen, in such vessels as they use.

In general the coasts of the Black Sea are elevated and rocky; a few spaces only being composed of sandy downs. From the entrance of the Bosporus to Kara-Kerman, the coast is lined by the mountainous ridge of Hæmus, now Bolkan, terminating at Cape Emeriah. The vallies between these mountains form little coves towards the sea. Between the Danube and the Dnieper the shore is low and difficult to distinguish; and the shallows extend some distance. Off the mouths of the Danube, the soundings decrease so gradually and exactly, that the distance from the shore may be known to half a mile.

The isle of Berezen, or Hate, at the mouth of the Liman of the Dnieper, and opposite to a small river of the same name, is between eight hundred and a thousand yards long, and two hundred and forty of mean width. Being bounded by perpendicular rocks, it may be considered as a natural fort. Between the island and Cape Hadjee-Hassan there is a good roadstead for frigates. From Otchakov to the confluence of the Bog, the right bank of the Liman is very bold. There are two or three Tartarian villages and some houses, on the left bank, which is low and sandy. The coast offers but few places favourable for landing. The whole country is devoid of trees and very flat, with tumuli scattered over it, similar to those on the plains of Troy. The road of Kodjabey, nearly equi-distant between the mouths of the Dnieper and Dniester, is safe for men of war. There is a light house, a small fort, and two villages there.

On the back of Kinburn there are some sands, but a vessel need not be in that track. The whole coast of the Crimea is deep and clear, except that between Caffa and Kertchy ; not far from the latter, there are two rocks, nearer the shore however, than any vessel has occasion to go. Cape Karadze forms the angle of the southern and western coast. The craggy rocks serve as good land-marks. The mountains decline towards Cape Feling. From Aktiar to Caffa the coast is formed by very high ragged mountains, perpendicular towards their summits. Vessels may moor in most of the creeks. Between Caffa and Anapa the shore is low and sandy.

The coast of Abazia, or Abascia, from the Cuban to Anapa, a distance of about six or seven leagues, is very low and sandy ; but from Anapa to Soudjak or Sagoudjak, it is very high, the Caucasian mountains here approaching close to the sea ; that of Varda forms a great promontory near Soudjak. From the latter place to Ghelindjik the shore is equally elevated. Off the coast of Guriel, eight versts south of the river Phasis, or Rion, lie the islands of Palista and Mataqua, or the Pheasant islands.

The coast of Anatolia is lined by high mountains, terminating in lofty promontories, forming a steep and clear coast, with numerous little coves, receiving streams of fresh water. The remarkable head-lands are Cape Kili-Mili, east of Erekli ; Cape Kerempe, the north point of Asia Minor, very high land with breakers off it; and Cape Indji, a low point, west of Sinope.

Near the entrance of the Black Sea, is a light on each shore of the Bosporus; that on the European shore being on the ancient Panium Prom. and that on the Asiatic side on the ancient Ancyreum Prom., which received its name from the stone anchor, which the Argonauts took from it, by order of the oracle.

Off each point of the entrance of the Bosporus is a group of rocky islets which retain their ancient name of Cyaneæ. The Greek poets describe them as floating, probably from their appearing more or less elevated as the sea is raised, or depressed by the wind blowing from the south, or north. They are each of them joined to the main land by a kind of isthmus, and appear as a group of islands when this is inundated. But it is not clear that the isthmus which connects either of them with the continent, was formerly visible. The disclosure has been probably owing to that gradual sinking of the level of the Black Sea, before noticed. On one of those islands near the European shore, are some remains of masonry, usually called Pompey's Pillar, though from an inscription still legible, it was evidently erected to Augustus.

Opposite to the mouths of the Danube is Serpent's Island, Ulan-Adossi of the Turks, and Fidoriesi of the modern Greeks, the ancient Leuce, or White Island. It is but two miles long and half a mile broad; its south shore presenting rocky cliffs, fifty feet high. It produces some grass and shrubs, and is frequented by vast flocks of sea birds. A cable's length round it, the depth is

twenty fathoms. The Russians absurdly believe that this island is so infested by serpents, that certain destruction would be the consequence of landing on it.

The island of Leuce is celebrated in history for the tomb and temple of Achilles. Arrian thus introduces his very interesting description: "Sailing out of the Ister, with the wind north, the island of Achilles appears; by some called the course of Achilles, and by others, from its colour, the White Island. It is related, Thetis gave this isle to Achilles, and that he still inhabits it; his temple and statue, both of very ancient workmanship, are there seen. No human being dwells on it; there are a few goats, which mariners convey as votive offerings. Other offerings, or sacred gifts, are suspended in honour of Achilles, such as vases, rings and costly stones. Inscriptions are also read there, in the Greek and Latin language, in different metres, in honour of Achilles and Patroclus; for Patroclus is there worshipped as well as Achilles. A number also of aquatic birds are seen; such as the larus, the diver, and the sea-quail. Those birds alone have the care of the temple. Every morning they repair to the sea, wet their wings and sprinkle the temple; afterwards sweeping with their plumage its sacred pavement." A further account of the superstitions respecting this island is added by the same author, who relates, that Achilles and Patroclus appear in dreams to those who approach it, and tell them where to land. Many other authors, although of less note, contri-

bute, by their descriptions, to the celebrity of this very interesting island.

The waters of the Danube form a current which passes to the south of the isle of Serpents. So great is the extent over which the waters of the river diffuse themselves, from the shallowness of the sea, that the effect is visible, for several leagues, by the white colour communicated. At the distance of three leagues from the mouth of the river, the water is scarcely brackish, and within one league it is perfectly fit for use. The shore is very flat, all the way from Odessa to the Danube, and so low, near the river's mouth, that no other object appears to those who approach it, than tall reeds rising out of the water, or the masts of vessels lying in the river. A very singular appearance takes place in the mouths of the Danube, which it is difficult to explain. The dolphins, which every where else exhibit a dark colour, are there perfectly white, and the Greek and Turkish mariners, during mists and dark weather, ascertain their position by these phenomena. This fish is the Delphinus of Pliny, and Dolphin is the name given to it in these seas, but it is nothing more than our porpoise. They are seen sporting in great abundance, and generally in pairs, in the Straits of Taman and Constantinople. The large rivers which empty themselves into the Black Sea, occasion a variety of currents, especially in summer. Great attention is requisite to the lee-way and to the courses of the currents, which do not always take the same direction. There is a current which

runs generally from west to east, but sometimes from east to west, across the mouth of the Bosporus, at some miles distance. The direction of this current has not been accounted for, nor any rule established to know which way it runs, before you get into it. Frequently it is not perceptible.

A constant current sets from the Black Sea through the Bosporus, but this channel having seven abrupt sinuosities, counter-currents and eddies are formed on either shore, as in a river. In entering the Bosporus, the current first sets into the curve of Bojoukdere against the point called Kishe-bouroun, on the European shore, which throws it off, towards the coast of Asia, where it strikes against the point of Kauledge-bouroun. Repelled by this point, it again returns towards the coast of Europe, at the point Kislar-bouroun, and from thence towards Vania-Keui on the coast of Asia; again towards the European shore at Effendi-bouroun, which throws it off at the point of Scutari on the opposite shore; and finally from this last it strikes against the Seraglio point, which divides it, one part of the stream running through the entrance of the Bosporus into the Sea of Marmora, and the other makes the circuit of the port, running in along the side of the city, and out on that of the suburbs, the latter with such velocity, that it forms a strong counter-current near the shore to Effendi-bouroun, where meeting the regular current, their opposition creates a violent agitation of the waters. In the strength of the stream of the general current, its velocity is from three to five miles an hour. Vio-

lent eddies are also experienced below the points, which throw off the stream.

The winds that reign most, are the north-east, in summer, which is the direct course from Caffa to Constantinople. In autumn, winter, and spring, the winds are often southerly and various. It requires, for expedition, sharp vessels that can work well to windward. The storms are never of long duration.

The passage into the Sea of Azof is dangerous; if the wind be strong, but very safe in moderate weather. The least breadth of the straits of Caffa, is twelve versts, but a bank of sand, nearly dry, runs half way across, from the island of Taman, so that vessels are obliged to sail close to the Crimean shore; the channel is designated by numerous buoys; the greatest depth is thirteen feet, the bottom soft mud, as it is throughout the Sea of Azof. The whole of the coast of this sea is low and the water shoal. Upon the points of the sand banks, flag-staffs are placed to mark the channel. On the north side the flags are red, and those on the south side are black. In order to sail free of danger, it is best to keep them nearly in a line. In spring and summer, the winds blowing almost constantly from the south-west, retard the egress of the waters, which are therefore most elevated in those seasons; in autumn, when they are lowest, the greatest depth in the middle of the sea does not exceed forty feet. When strong easterly winds blow, the waters of the Gulf of the Don experience so great a fall, that near Taganrock,

they retire totally from the shore for a space of three or four leagues, and with the return of the south-west winds, they again rush towards the shore with great rapidity. There are many banks in this sea, which together with the strong and irregular current, render its navigation perilous, and it is closed with ice from December to March.

The variation of the compass in the Black Sea, is estimated at ten degrees and thirty minutes; it is necessary to observe, however, that it has been noticed by some navigators to be only nine degrees and thirty minutes, and by others eleven degrees and thirty minutes, to the north-west. When the weather is unfavourable, or the necessary instruments are wanting to ascertain the precise variation, the surest way is to allow for a quarter's variation to the north-west throughout the Black Sea.

NAVIGATION

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO CHERSON, ODESSA, AND THE PORTS OF THE CRIMEA.

In ascending the canal, from Canstantinople to the mouth of the Black Sea, it is necessary to keep near the coast of Europe, as far as Arnaud-Keui, but at such a distance, as to avoid the reefs or small shoals, by which it is bordered.

It is necessary to cast anchor at Arnaud-Keui, with a mooring cable a-shore, to the north-east, when the wind is not sufficient to stem the current.

After passing the castle, the vessel must come to, when a custom-house officer comes on board, inspects the firman of the Grand Seignior, and demands the customary duties.

On reaching the point of the village of Tarapia, it is proper to steer clear of it, towards the Asiatic shores, as on that side the currents are less rapid.

If the wind is adverse in this part of the Canal and prevents the vessel from bearing towards Bojoukdere, it is best to anchor in the roads of Salra-bouroun, or Selra, situated on the Asiatic coast, where there are from five to six fathoms of water, and a gravelly bottom. It is better, however, to anchor at Bojoukdere, on the European shore, whenever practicable. The bottom is very good all along that village; but the anchorage at Serrusy, to the north of Bojoukdere, is the safest during winter. In these roads, attention must be paid to two rocky banks, which lie between Bojoukdere, Tarapia, and the coast of Asia, which is very easy to be done, if the necessary information is obtained from the mariners, who frequent these waters. From the castles, which command the entrance of the Black Sea, vessels are visited by a Turkish officer, who examines the firman of the Porte.

The latitude of Cherson, situated on the north bank of the Dnieper, is 48° 38′ 30″, the longitude from Ferro, is 50° 19′ 45″ east.

The latitude is correctly graduated on the chart of the Black Sea, which was made by M. Bellin, in 1772, by order of M. de Boynes, minister of marine, for the use of the vessels of the King of France; but the reduced scale of leagues on this chart is not correct, and therefore must not be depended upon, except for the graduated latitude.

When leaving the Isle of Serpents on the way to Cherson, it is necessary to run a quarter and a half more towards the east, than is indicated on the chart of M. Bellin, without which precaution there is a risk of getting on shore.

From the mouth of the Black Sea, to the castle of Kinburn, situated opposite to that of Otchakov, the distance is about one hundred and twenty leagues to the north north-west, nine degrees east, on a simple compass.

There are no safe ports, during the winter, on the western European coast of the Black Sea; here, it is prudent to keep out to sea. In cases of imperious necessity, vessels can bring-to at Kalegria, and cast anchor in ten fathoms of water. The name of this road which is near to Varna, is written Ghelegria upon M. Bellin's chart.

The ports of the Crimea afford a safe shelter during winter, and are easy of approach; such are Caffa, Balaclava, Sevastopol, and Koslof. In January, February, and March, the south-south-east and south-west winds prevail, and are very favourable for the above navigation. With them, vessels may reach the Crimea from Constantinople in

forty-eight or fifty hours. They are less stormy in winter than in summer. The contrary winds from the northward, with the exception of the north-west, disperse the fogs and occasion fair weather.

Vessels bound to Cherson, and compelled by the weather to make some port in the Crimea, prefer anchoring in the roads of Aktiar, when it is possible, being nearest to Cherson. The harbour is safe at all seasons, and is capable of holding a large fleet. Ships of the line can anchor in it with safety, a short distance from the shore. The latitude of Aktiar is 44° 41′ 30″. It is south-east of the port designated upon the chart of M. Bellin under the name of Port Charkota.

The port of Cherson is frozen up from the beginning of December, till about the first of February.

The following are the principal points of observation on the route from Constantinople to Koslov and Sevastopol.

From the entrance of the Bosporus, steer direct for the most westerly cape, on the coast of the Crimea, which is very high and craggy. By this cape may be known the position of Balaclava. Hence the coast gradually lowers till you reach another point of land, on which is a tower, formed of a mass of stones. This in fair weather may be safely passed, at the distance of three or four cables. By steering north, a quarter north-east, at the distance of from twelve to thirteen leagues, the hollow in which Koslov is built, opens. The town is easi-

ly distinguished, between four and five leagues off by the dome of a large mosque, in the centre of the place, as also by a number of windmills, which stand on the east and west sides of the city.

On approaching the coast there is good anchorage in twenty five or thirty fathoms water. The eastern coast is very low particularly near Koslov. Ships anchor directly before the town in four or five fathoms.

Should a strong south wind blow when approaching Koslov, instead of pursuing a direct course, it is prudent to run along the eastern coast, at the distance of about three cables, till Sevastopol is discovered. This last port is easily distinguished by the white spots which appear at the bottom of the harbour; may be approached in a direct line near along the coast, and is a secure shelter against every wind. There is a shoal to the left of the point of entrance, and a sand bank which appears above water. The anchorage is in seven fathoms, with a muddy bottom. The hold is good at single anchor.

The distance from Sevastopol to Koslov is between twelve and thirteen leagues; so that, by coasting to the north, the mark is sure.

If the wind will not permit keeping the Crimean coast, and the ice of the Dnieper, or the weather prevents entering Cherson, it is best to bear away for Odessa, which is nine leagues to the westward of Otchakov. It may be distinguished at the distance of four leagues, by a lighthouse on the south cape. The best place to come-to, is near the fort, in seven fathoms of water. The bottom is sandy

therefore two anchors should be dropped. The anchorage is safe for vessels of every description; yet from the exposed situation, it is proper to guard against easterly winds, especially in winter.

Great precaution is necessary in approaching the isle of Hate or Berezen, and Kinburn. The proximity of the former is known by soundings, the bottom consisting of black mud, without shells, to the distance of from five to fifteen leagues; the island bearing north north east. These difficult roads require constant soundings.

From Balaclava to Kinburn it is not safe to keep near the shore, on account of shoals, on nearly the whole western coast of the Crimea. The lead should be often thrown, and the current observed, which sometimes is very great, in the gulf between Kinburn and the Crimea.

The latitude of Kinburn is 46° 40'. The variation of the compass there has been found to be 11° 30'; though only 9° 30' north west, to the south of the Crimea. The coast of Kinburn to the south of the Dnieper, being very low and full of shoals, it is necessary to keep the distance of five or six leagues to the west. It is level without trees. There is sufficient water to keep within sight of the shore until Cape Kinburn is discovered, which in clear weather can be distinctly seen three leagues, and the city of Otchakov may be seen the same distance.

Twenty five or thirty leagues from Kinburn and along the coast, from the mouths of the Danube to Otchakov, there are from twenty to thirty fathoms

of water, with a sandy bottom, mixed with large shells, which diminish in size, as the coast is neared.

In entering the Dnieper the Isle of Berezen must be coasted within a quarter of a league; because, at the distance of half a league to the south, there is a rocky bank, which must be avoided. A battery is to be seen on the most elevated part of the island.

On the side of Otchakov, there is a sand bank makes off, which is covered by no more than from five to eight feet of water; and on the side of Kinburn there is a strip of sand, stretching towards the above bank, therefore the middle of the channel between those shoals must be kept, where there is from eighteen to sixty feet of water.

The north shore of the Dnieper is less obstructed than that of the south; but near the Bog, there is a projection from which it is necessary to keep half a league distant. Vessels must also steer wide of the coast and point St. Stanislaus, keeping the mid-channel, as nearly as possible. Only vessels that draw from six to six and a half feet can go up the Dnieper as far as Cherson. Larger vessels anchor at Gloubok, where those that draw ten feet must keep at least a cable-length distant from the mole.

Gloubok is about seven leagues from Cherson by water, and six by land. The papers of the vessels are examined at Gloubok by the commander of a guarda-costa, called Brancvak.

NAVIGATION

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO TAGANROCK.

From the entrance of the Black Sea to Balaclava, the distance is about ninety leagues to the north east, a quarter east, five degrees east, on a single compass. The Cape of Balaclava is situated at the western extremity of the south coast of the Crimea, and is easily distinguished, both by its form and position. It is elevated, and its summit appears cut off, when seen from the north or south, at the distance of twelve leagues. In clear weather, the whole coast of the Crimea is discernible at the distance of twenty leagues.

Cape Caffa, observed from north to south, appears insulated. It forms two gulfs to the east and west. The former contains the port of Caffa. The cape is of a reddish colour and very high. Capes Balaclava and Caffa, bear from each other east-north-east and west-south-west, and are eighteen leagues apart. From Cape Caffa to Cape Cadjator it is twelve leagues, and they bear from each other east, quarter south-east, and west, quarter north-west. The coast between these capes is of a mean height, forming several islands and gulfs. It must not be approached too near, on account of shoals and small reefs dispersed throughout. Vessels can anchor in from ten to twenty fathoms, at the distance of a league.

Cape Cadjator, observed from the north and south, at the distance of ten leagues, appears insulated and reddish at the top; of a white colour and steep towards the sea. Every way its summit resembles a table. From this cape to Cape Takeli, the coast is of a middling height, and of a whitish colour. The depth does not exceed five or six fathoms, two miles from the shore.

From the gulf of Yenikale and Taman, in approaching Balustra, where the banks of the Sea of Azof begin, the course is north, a quarter north-east, on a single compass, at the distance of twenty five leagues. The point of Balustra is distinguishable by a number of fishermen's huts, and by sand banks, to the extent of a league. A fair wind is necessary to enter the Sea of Azof, it being impossible to tack from the violence of the currents and the sand banks, which every where abound in that sea, and in the straits of Taman.

Vessels are obliged to stop at Yenikale, to perform quarantine, before they are permitted to proceed to Taganrock.

NAVIGATION

IN RETURNING FROM CHERSON, ODESSA, AND TAGANROCK TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The return from Cherson to Constantinople, may be effected, with a good north wind, in sixty hours; that from Taganrock requires five or six days.

Approaches to the coast of Rumelia are dangerous, when the wind is strong from the north east or east; although there are harbours, which afford protection from such storms, and can be entered with a good pilot, it is more prudent to keep towards the coast of Anatolia, which is not so dangerous. In case of necessity, the ports on this coast are more easily entered, and with less risk than those of Rumelia.

Navigators cannot be too much on their guard against false lights at Domousdere or Dourousdere, and upon all the European coast, which occasion the loss of many Turkish vessels.

Experienced navigators, who frequent this sea, ascertain their position by the soundings; the colour and quality of the bottom varying according to the currents of the great rivers, which deposit different kinds of sand in their course.

To the south-west of the isle of Serpents, at the distance of from six to ten leagues, the bottom yields black shells, without sand. To the north-east of that island, it consists of small, broken, greyish shells, mixed with sand. To the south-east, it is a mixture of grey and white coloured shells.

At from five to fifteen leagues south-south-west of the Isle of Hate or Berezen, the bottom is black mud, without shells.

Near the coast of the Crimea, the ground consists of large shells, mixed with pebbles, and the water is more white and clear than in other parts.

The quality of the soundings, the direction of the currents, and the colour of the water should

be particularly attended to, as they will be found of great assistance in navigating the Black Sea.

It is not the violence or irregularities of the winds which renders this sea dangerous even in winter, but it is the rain, hail, and snow, which then accompany or succeed them, that makes the voyage unpleasant, and sometimes hazardous. The rigging becoming frozen and stiff, and the sailors benumbed, prevents them from managing the vessel with ease; but it is only necessary to watch a favourable turn of mild weather, and the passage, across the sea, is made with safety in a few days, during the whole winter. With good pilots, correct charts, skilful navigators, able seamen, and substantial ships, the Euxine is divested of all those terrors, which were magnified and transmitted by the ancient writers, to the few erratic individuals, who in recent times have embarked upon its surface, and accidentally encountered a storm in a frail Turkish *Saick*.

THE

SEA OF MARMORA.

The Sea of Marmora, or White Sea, the ancient Propontis, is connected with the Black Sea, by the Bosporus of Thrace, and with the Archipelago by the Hellespont. It is one hundred and thirty miles long, and from six to thirty five broad. It receives no river of consequence; that of Mikalitza, the ancient Rhyndaceus, which empties itself on the Asiatic coast, is the most considerable. The Granicus, Œsepus, and Tarsius fall into the sea, between the peninsula of Cizicus and Caraboa. Those who steer their westward course through the middle of the Propontis, may at once descry the high lands of Thrace and Bithynia, and never lose sight of the lofty summit of Mount Olympus, covered with eternal snows.

Following the European coast of this sea, we meet in succession St. Stephano, Sylivria, Erekli, Rodosto, Ganos and the ruins of Pactia, called by the Turks, Paulio Paulino.

On the Asiatic shore are the ruins of Chalcedon, the ports of Gabeziah, Is-nikmid, Ghemlek, Mouda-

nia, Mikalitza, St. Peter, Panormo, Cizicus, Caraboa and Beroumdere.

The Islands most worthy of notice in the Sea of Marmora, are Marmora, Kalo-Limno and Prince's Island.

ST. STEPHANO is on the northern shore of the Sea of Marmora, west of Constantinople. It consists of thirty or forty well-built houses, inhabited by Greeks; and a manufactory of gunpowder for the Turkish government. Near it are two lagoons, separated from the sea, of which they were formerly gulfs, by marshy strips of land of modern formation; they still however have communication with the sea, and the channel into the largest is crossed by three vast bridges. The largest of the lagoons is known under the Italian name of Ponto Piuolo, in Turkish Koutchouk-tchesme, from the name of the bridge established on the narrow part which communicates with the sea. The other is called Ponto-grande, or Buyuktchesme for the same reason. They abound in fish, particularly carp, which are said to grow to the size of sixty and even eighty pounds.

SYLIVRIA is thirty four miles west of Constantinople, on a cove which receives several rivulets. On an eminence, in the rear, are the walls of ancient Selimbria, with an old ruinous castle formerly very strong, which with the houses near it is called the Upper Town. In the suburbs is an imperial granary, into which the corn of the

province is brought, and from thence shipped to Constantinople. This place contains eight thousand inhabitants, and is the residence of a Greek archbishop.

EREKLI, Raklia or Heraclia, the old Perinthus, supposed to have been founded by Hercules, is eighteen miles from Rodosto, and has the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities.

RODOSTO, the Tchiri-daghi of the Turks, occupies the position of ancient Bizanthe, which afterwards took the name of Rhædestus. It is situated on a large bay, on the declivity of a hill. Point Rodosto is a remarkable promontory, higher than the land on the east and west. The town is nearly a mile in length, with a population of six thousand. It is chiefly inhabited by Turks, but there are many Greek and Armenian families. The latter have one church and the Greeks five. The environs are fertile. They make very good wine, and a great quantity of wheat is exported to Constantinople, from which it is distant sixty miles.

CHALCEDON, or Calcedon in ancient geography, was a famous city of Bithynia, seated on the Sea of Marmora near the Bosporus, and built by the inhabitants of Megara some years before Byzantium. It was anciently known by the name of Procerastis and Colbusa. It was taken by the Athenians four hundred and nine years before

Christ; and seventy four years before the same era it was besieged by Mithridates, king of Pontus, but succoured by the Roman Consul, L. Lucullus. The emperor Justinian repaired it, and gave it his own name. It afterwards became very powerful.

Megabyzus, who commanded the forces which were stationed by Darius on the Bosporus, after his retreat from Scythia, fixed his head quarters at Byzantium, where he left behind him a name, never to be forgotten, for a saying which he made upon Chalcedon. Learning from inquiry, that the Chalcedonians had built their city seventeen years before the Byzantians, he observed, that the Chalcedonians must have been blind; or otherwise, having the choice of a situation in all respects better, they never would have preferred one so very inferiour. Alluding to this circumstance, Pliny, Strabo and Tacitus, call Chalcedon, "the City of the Blind."

The emperor Julian erected a tribunal in this city, for trying and punishing the evil ministers of his predecessor Constantius.

In the suburb, surnamed the Oak, Rufinus, the infamous minister of the emperor Theodosius, built a magnificent villa; to which he added a stately church, consecrated to the apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul. A numerous, and almost general synod of the Bishops of the Eastern empire was summoned to celebrate, at the same time, the dedication of the church, and the baptism of the founder; and this double ceremony was performed with extraordinary pomp.

Chalcedon became celebrated in christian times for the council held there in 451, against Eutyches, which is reckoned the fourth general, or œcumenical council. At this council, Eutyches, who had been already banished and deprived, by the emperor, of his sacerdotal dignity, was condemned, though absent.

The emperor Valens caused the walls of the city to be levelled with the ground, for siding with Procopius, and the materials to be conveyed to Constantinople, where they were employed in constructing the famous Valentinian aqueduct.

Chalcedon was taken, after a long siege, in 616, by Chosrous II., king of Persia. On the site of this once magnificent city stands a small village, called by the Turks Cadiace, and Kadi Keni, or "the Judges town." Nothing interesting now remains of Chalcedon, except some remains of walls, and a little temple under ground, which appears to have been constructed in the time of the persecution of the christians. The environs are cultivated as gardens and vineyards.

GABEZIAH, north of the gulf of Is-nikmid, is a small well built town, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Lybissa, where Hannibal lost his life.

IS-NIKMID, or Ismid, is the ancient Nicomedia, said to be first built by Olbia, and had its first name from him; it was rebuilt by Nicomedes, one of the kings of Bithynia, and held the first rank in

the country under their dynasty. It was afterwards distinguished as the residence of many emperors of the east.

Is-nikmid is situated on the north-east shore of the gulf of that name, on the declivity, and at the foot of a range of lofty hills. All the houses have small gardens or courts to them, planted with trees and vines, which give a beautiful appearance to the city. The surrounding country is well cultivated.

The town is large, contains between thirty and forty thousand inhabitants, and is the residence of a pacha. The Greeks and Armenians have each a church here, and the houses of the christians are principally towards the top of the hill. The shops are in four or five streets near the sea, built round many large squares. Wooden piers like bridges built out into the water, are used instead of quays, for boats and vessels to lade and unlade at. The caravans ending their journey at this place, there is great intercourse by water with Constantinople, whither timber, boards, rafters, salt, wheat, and many other articles are exported, in large quantities.

There are very few remains of ancient Nicomedia. On the top of the highest hills are the remains of very strong walls, with semicircular towers at equal distances. On another hill, to the east, are the remains of a very magnificent cistern.

The gulf of Isnik-mid is thirty miles long, and was called Astacenus, and Olbianus by the ancients. It is surrounded by steep and precipitous shores.

GHEMLIK or Kemlek, called Kios or Ghio by the Greeks, is at the head of the gulf of Moudania, or Mundania, on the site of the ancient Cius, which was destroyed by Philip, king of Macedon, and rebuilt by Prusias. Here the poets place the story of Hylas, the page of Hercules, in relation to his being conveyed away by the nymphs. The town contains between two and three thousand inhabitants, most of which are Greeks, who have eight churches, a nunnery, and two convents. The Turks who mostly inhabit the hill to the west, have two mosques. The Turkish government have a navy yard on the banks of the Cius or Ascanias, half a league south of the village, where frigates and ships of the line are built. The oaks and firs from the vicinity of mount Olympus furnish excellent ship timber.

In the neighbourhood of Ghemlik are large plantations of mulberry trees, for the rearing of silk worms. Pomegranates, olives, grapes, apples, and a variety of other fruits are cultivated. The pomegranates of Ghemlik are held in such estimation, that the Greeks of that village are obliged to pay their personal impost with a certain quantity of this fruit, which they send every year to Constantinople, for the harem of the Grand Seignior. Although the olive is much propagated, the inhabitants are not accustomed to extract oil from its fruit. They prefer gathering the olives when they are perfectly ripe, in order to salt them and afterwards send them to the capital, where the Greeks, Armenians and Jews, make a great consumption of

this fruit. The chief exports are to Constantinople, and consist of wine, wheat, silk, wool, and fruits.

The gulf of Moudania, or Mundania, is rather narrow and runs into the land ten leagues, between two ridges of mountains. The anchorage at the head of the gulf is excellent; the anchors hold well every where; but in winter, it is most prudent to approach the dock-yard situated to the south, and to bring up at a cable and a half, or two cables length from the shore. On the south shore, five leagues from the entrance is

MOUDANIA, on a creek, near the position of the ancient Myrlea and Apamea; it is the nearest port to Bursa or Prusa. The town is about a mile long, consisting of one street near the shore The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks and Jews, with some Turks. The archbishop of Bursa has a palace here. The commerce is very considerable, being the depot for the exports and imports of Bursa, the former of which consist of silk, grain, Tourcomen carpets, salt petre, wine, all sorts of fruit, and the various manufactures of the surrounding country.

IS-NICK or Nice is situated at the east end of a lake of the same name, called by the ancients Ascanius, that abounds with fish, and communicates with the gulf of Moudania. This city was built by Antigonus, and called Antigonia; afterwards it received the name of Nicæa from the wife of Lysimachus. It was encompassed by embattled walls, flanked with towers, which are almost

entire; but although they are four miles in circuit, the present town is a mere village, and does not contain more than three hundred houses. The inhabitants are Turks, except about twenty Christian families. They have no trade but that of silk, which is sent either to Bursa or Ghemlik. The air is unhealthy.

The celebrated council of Nice, convened by the emperor Constantine in the year 325, was held in this city, in order to settle the differences and controversies, which had taken place among the Christians. The three points debated and determined in this council were, the Arian controversy, the time of keeping Easter, and the affair of Meletius in Egypt. Nothing now remains of this council, but the Nicene creed, the synodical epistles, and twenty canons.

Near Is-nick, a mile from the lake, is a triangular obelisk, which the Turks call Besp-Tash, the five stones, as it consists of that number, and was probably erected as a sepulchral monument to some great citizen of Nice. It is of grey marble, forty feet high, and stands on a pedestal, six feet nine inches square, and eleven feet high. There is an inscription on the south side, the import of which is, that C. Cassius Philiscus, the son of Cassius Asclepiodatus lived eighty three years.

MIKALITZA, or Mehullitch, is a large town, at least two miles in circumference, on the east side of a river of the same name, which is the an-

cient Rhyndacus, the boundary between Mysia and Bithynia.

Four miles below the town, is the port, below which the river is navigable for large boats.

Mikalitza contains about five hundred Greek, and two hundred Armenian families, each having a church. It has a great trade in silk, wool, grain, and fruits, which are sent to Constantinople and Smyrna.

CIZICUS, formerly an island, is now joined to the main by a natural isthmus, half a league broad. It is twenty leagues in circuit, very mountainous, but produces a considerable quantity of white wine and oil, and the woods abound in game. The population, composed of twenty thousand Greeks and Turks, occupy twenty villages, of which Artakki, the ancient Artace, is the principal; it is on the south-west port of the peninsula, and has a good road. A league east of it are some magnificent ruins of the ancient city of Cizicus.

One part of this city was on a plain, another towards mount Arctos. It is said to have borrowed its name from Cizicus, king of the island, and adjacent continent, who is reported to have been killed through mistake, by Jason, the chief of the Argonautic expedition. When this city became first known to the Romans, it was one of the richest and largest in Asia; and hence was styled the Rome of Asia, and celebrated for its walls, bulwarks, havens, marble, towers, and public edifices. Among its magnificent buildings, the chief temple

is particularly celebrated by the ancients: the whole structure was of polished marble, and the joinings covered with lines of gold; the pillars were four cubits thick, and fifty high, each of one piece. The statue of Jupiter, which stood in the temple, was of ivory, and of most exquisite workmanship. In subsequent ages, this city made a glorious stand against Mithridates, who lost under its walls, 300,000 men, and after all failed to reduce it. But in the year 365, the city and island of Cizicus were constrained, after an honourable defence, to yield to the power of Procopius, aided by the Gothic princes. The city was ruined by an earthquake; and the fallen marbles and pillars were conveyed to Constantinople, for the embellishment of that metropolis of the eastern empire.

The bay, formed by the peninsula on the west, is called the Gulf of Daidina, and that on the east the Gulf of Panormo: on the continental shore of the former is Port St. Peter, and on the latter the town of Panormo, surrounded by plantations of mulberry-trees and vines, and having four thousand inhabitants.

On the coast from Cizicus to Caraboa, which is low and marshy, two rivers are discharged, the Granicus and Œsepus, which issue from the side of Mount Ida that is opposite to the Scamander and Simois. The Granicus is famous for the battle fought upon its banks, between the armies of Alexander and Darius, in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter.

ISLANDS

IN THE

SEA OF MARMORA.

The most important islands in the Sea of Marmora are Prince's Islands, Kalo-Limno, Marmora, Aveczia and Alonia.

PRINCE'S ISLANDS are opposite Pantike on the coast of Asia, and six miles distant, being about ten miles from Constantinople. They are nine in number, four larger and five lesser; the former are Prota, Antigona, both very sterile: Chalkis, or Kalkis, the ancient Kalkitis, has its name from a copper mine of great celebrity. On its north side is a cove, called Cham-Liman, or the port of Poplars. Prinkipos, the largest, though volcanic and rugged, is fertile, and has a village of two thousand Greeks on the east side; this island as well as Kalkis, has many Greek convents on eminences.

The natural productions are the Aleppo pine, the oxycedrus, or brown-berried juniper, the broad-leave phillyrea, the arbutus, the prickly pimpinella, the pale-flowered French lavender, the broom, the acute-leaved asparagus, the Cretan Cistus, or

rock rose, the turpentine-tree, a species of savory, the mallow-leaved bind-weed; and the wild olive, is found in abundance on the hills. The culture of Prinkipos consists in a few fields sown with wheat, barley, chick-peas, kidney-beans, and broad beans. The vine is not abundant; it yields two or three sorts of very good grapes, from which wine is seldom made. The inhabitants prefer carrying the grapes to the markets of Constantinople.

Near the town are several gardens, in which are cultivated a few kitchen-garden plants and fruit trees, among which is distinguished a species of fig-tree, with fruit greenish without and red within, of an excellent quality.

This Island has several times served as a prison or place of exile to the Greek princes. Irene, an Athenian woman, who had been raised to the throne from an obscure station, by the charms of her mind and the graces of her person; and who, setting no bounds to her ambition, stained herself by various crimes, after the death of Leon Porphyrogenitus, her husband, was dethroned by Nicephorus, one of her confidants, and banished to a monastery of this island, which she herself had caused to be erected.

The five lesser islands are Coneglio or Rabbit Island, so named from the great number of rabbits which are its only inhabitants; Oxia, Plata, or Low Island, and two barren rocks complete the number.

KALO-LIMNO, Calo-Limno, or the Pope's Island, is twelve leagues east of Marmora, and three from the coast of Asia, opposite the river Rhyn-

dacus or Mikalitza. It is low, fertile, and inhabited by Greeks. This is the ancient BESBICOS.

MARMORA, or Mermer, is separated from the peninsula of Cizicus, by a channel one league broad, and is three leagues distant from point Rodosto, on the European shore. This island is ten miles long and three wide; it is lofty, mountainous, and tolerably fertile; contains a town of the same name, and several villages, rather populous. On the south side are two small harbours. Most of the inhabitants are Greek Christians. The vine, the olive-tree, cotton, and various species of grain are cultivated. Vessels bound to or from Constantinople often run for this island to seek a shelter from storms, and during adverse winds.

Marmora formerly bore the names of Nevris, Elaphonnesus and Proconnesus, on account of the number of stags which were there to be met with. It received its present name from a white marble, a little veined with grey and blueish, which is thence extracted in great quantities. Although the grain of the marble is not fine, nor its colours beautiful and mixed, the Greeks esteemed it, and made frequent use of it: they distinguished it by the name of "Cizicus" marble, because that peninsula afforded some, probably, of the same quality; or because the town of the same name served as an emporium for it. Fragments of it are found among the ruins of almost all the ancient cities; pillars of it are seen in various places, and particularly in the mosques of Constantinople. It is said that the state-

ly palace of Mausolus at Halicarnassus, was lined with this marble. At the present day, it is only wrought for the sepulchral stones made use of by the Turks, the Armenians, and the Europeans.

Off the west end of Marmora, are two low islands called Gardour, Gaidoura, or Coudouri, and Koutouli, Coutalli, Coutoli, or Cutolli, which are inhabited by Greek fishermen.

AVECZIA, Aphsia, or Avzia, called by the Turks, Ampedes, is about a league to the south-west of Alonia. It is ten miles in circumference. There is a village near a small lake, at the west end, inhabited by Greeks and Turks; a Turkish village on the east side, and a convent to the south. The vine it cultivated, and some tolerable wine is made on this island.

ALONIA is three leagues south of Marmora. The island is eighteen miles round, very fertile, covered with vineyards, and famous for an excellent dry, white wine, which is much drank at Constantinople. Alonia has few villages upon it; the greater part of the inhabitants are Christians.

THE

DARDANELLES.

The canal of the Dardanelles, the ancient Hellespont, is sixteen leagues in length, and resembles an immense river, flowing majestically between two chains of elevated and fertile hills. It is without rocks or shoals, and has in some parts a depth of sixty fathoms, and generally eight or nine fathoms within a mile of the shore.

The objects that first attract the eye in entering from the Archipelago, are the First Castles of Europe and Asia. The former, called by the Turks Set el Bahr, the barrier of the sea, is situated at the extremity of the Thracian Chersonesus, and as well as a little village close to it, is supposed to be built out of the ruins of the ancient Eleus. The tomb of Protesilaus, king of Thessaly, killed by Hector, is identified in a mound near the castle. Protesilaus was the first of the Greek heroes, who set foot on the coast of Asia, although the oracle had thrice announced, that the man who first landed on the Trojan shore, would lose his life.

On the Asiatic shore, opposite the First Castle of Europe, is Cape Janissary, of the Europeans,

Yenitcheri of the Turks, St. Mary of the Greeks, and Sigæum of antiquity, near which is the small town of Yenni-shehir, or Yenitcher-keui; and half a league within the cape is the First Castle of Asia, called by the Turks Koum-Kalessi, or the Sand Castle, which is five thousand four hundred yards from the First of Europe. Between Cape Janissary and the castle, are two mounds presumed to be the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus. A little east of the castle, the Simois, the Menden, or Mendere Soui of the Turks, empties itself, which, though it dries up in summer, is the most considerable stream that falls into the Hellespont. Recent researches prove that the Scamander, or Xanthus, unites its waters to the Simois, before it reaches the Hellespont. The coast is low and marshy at the new mouth of the Scamander: it rises imperceptibly from the Cape of Troy to the village of Yen-keui; and thence to Cape Sigæum it is steep. Passing over an elevated lawn, the eye measures without obstacles the whole extent of the plain, at the extremity of which is perceived on the rising ground, numerous mounds of earth where stood ancient Troy; beyond, Mount Ida presents itself, in the form of an amphitheatre, and composes a picture of the greatest beauty. To the north is seen the Hellespont and the Chersonesus of Thrace; to the west the Ægean Sea, and some of its islands. Tenedos is to be remarked from its pyramidical mountain, its rising grounds, and its plains covered with vine-plats. South of the marshes of the Scamander lies

a little cove, which is thought to be the harbour where the Greeks, who came to the siege of Troy landed. The Turks call it Karamliklimani. Between the Sigæum promontory and the Trojan Cape, is the tomb of Antilochus, son of Nestor, who was slain while endeavouring to parry the blow that Memnon aimed at his father. Near the cape of Troy is the tumulus of Peneleus, one of the Theban chiefs; that of Æsgetes is a league from the sea, to the east of the new mouth of the Scamander. It was from the elevated top of this tomb that Polites, son of Priam, observed the movements of the Greeks, who were encamped on the shores of the Hellespont, and watched the moment when they should advance towards Troy. This district of country has been rendered so famous by the genius of Homer and Virgil, that the classical traveller must experience sensations not to be described, as he follows the banks of the Simois and Scamander, ascends the hill of fig-trees, the object of Andromache's inquietude, wanders amidst the ruins of Ilium, and beholds those numerous mounds of earth, under which repose the ashes of Greek and Trojan heroes.

East of the First Castle of Asia, is Cape Trapeza, commonly called Barber's Point, Kepos-Bouroun of the Turks, on which stood the city of Dardanus.

Four leagues within the first castle, the channel is contracted, by a promontory on each shore, to 2,700 yards, and this strait is properly the Dardanelles. On each promontory, is a castle. The

cape on the European side is the ancient Cynosema, on which was the tomb of Hecuba. The castle on it is called the Second Castle of Europe, and by the Turks, Kelidar Bahr, the Padlock of the Sea.

The Second Castle of Asia is named Sultania Kalessi, the Sultana's Castle, and vulgarly Chanak Kalessi, the Castle of Pottery, from the quantity of fragments of pottery found near it. Close to it is the town of Dardanelles, which contains four thousand inhabitants, Greeks, Mussulmen, and Jews, but chiefly the latter; who live by supplying ships passing with provisions. Its position is agreeable, the territory fertile, and the productions very diversified. To the north-east, is seen a rising ground covered with vines; to the south, a plain terminated by a mountain. This plain extends to the east, and then forms a valley extremely fertile, watered by the Rhodius, which takes its source to the north-east of Mount Ida. In the territory of the Dardanelles are cultivated cotton, sesamum, various kitchen-garden plants, the vine, the olive tree, and several species of fruit trees. The orange tree grows here in the open air; and a tolerably large quantity of grain is collected for exportation. The neighbouring mountains furnish the valonia, and gall-nut used in trade.

The waters of the Hellespont have a rapid stream opposite the castle, while they are tranquil, or run up into a cove, which lies at the upper part of the town, and which serves for a harbour for small craft, that trade brings thither, as well as to

large merchant vessels, and to ships of war that sometimes come to anchor there. But the anchorage of Negara is preferable, both in winter and summer, because the vessels are more sheltered from the north wind, and the bottom is better. Behind the castle, between the town and the river, is an extensive walk, naturally turfed, and shaded by very tall plane trees.

After passing the Second Castles, the channel widens, and on the European shore are three coves. The first is the ancient Portus Cælus, celebrated for the naval victory gained by the Athenians over the Lacedemonians, which cost the latter the sovereignty of the Hellespont. At the head of this cove is the village of Moitu or Mayta, built on the ruins of Madytos. Some remains of masonry are still to be seen on a hillock, which overlooks the modern town.

The territory of Moitu furnishes fruits, corn, wine and cotton; most of the inhabitants are seamen; the others apply themselves to the culture of the lands, and to the manufacture of sail cloth, for which they employ cotton.

The second cove, named by the ancients Koilos, on account of the depth, has still the corrupted one of Koilia or Kilia.

The third cove is the ancient port of Sestos, and is called by the Turks Ak Bachi Liman, the port of the White Head, the coast being white and chalky. Vessels waiting for a favourable wind to ascend the straits anchor here. On a hill rising behind it are the ruins of the fort of Zeminia, the first

place taken by the Turks, when they crossed the Hellespont under the Sultan Orcan, in 1356.

The site of Sestos is still to be traced by some vestiges, two miles east of Moitu, on a spot resembling a triangular figure. The ground is elevated and covered with heaps of rubbish, among which are to be distinguished bricks, fragments of potter's ware, pieces of granite, and marble of every species. A few shapeless masses of masonry are perceived along the anchorage, to the south west.

On the Asiatic shore, opposite Sestos, is the promontory of Negara, which again narrows the channel to 2,700 yards. This point is the promontory of Abydos; and near it are some feeble vestiges of buildings, indicating the site of the ancient city. These two towns are become famous from the loves of Leander and Hero, whose end was so unfortunate. Leander lived at Abydos; Hero was at Sestos, a priestess of Venus. Leander, in order not to be discovered, for a long time swam across the Hellespont, guided by a torch, which his mistress lighted on the top of a tower: but in a tempestuous night, Leander having imprudently committed himself to the waves, could not reach the other shore, and was swallowed up by the agitated waters. Hero, in her despair, threw herself into the sea, in order to share the fate of her lover. Tournefort and Mahudel object to the story of Leander's enterprize, reasoning on the impossibility of a man's swimming so great a distance; but it is defended on the authority of poets and medals, by M. de la Nauze; and Clarke states that the servant of the

Imperial Consul at the Dardanelles performed this feat, more than once in a much wider part of the straits, passing from the Asiatic side to the European castle; whence after resting himself a few minutes, he swam back again. On the third of May 1810, Lord Byron and Lieutenant Ekenhead of the frigate Salsette swam from Abydos to Sestos, in one hour and ten minutes. The whole distance, including the length they were carried with the current, was upwards of four miles.

Two leagues to the south east of Abydos, is the small rivulet Silleis, which indicates the position of of Arisba, near which the army of Alexander encamped, while that conqueror was occupied in visiting the ruins of Troy.

Just above Abydos is the place where Xerxes imposed a stupendous bridge of boats, for the purpose of transporting into Europe, an hundred and seventy myriads of barbarians.

Beyond Point Negara, the channel varies in breadth from three quarters to a league and a half. On the European shore the Egos potamos, or Goat River, Kara-ova soui of the Turks, empties itself: it is a small stream, on whose banks was fought the decisive battle, which put an end to the Peloponnesian war. On the same shore is Gallipoli, the ancient Callipolis, five leagues from the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. This town, the most considerable of those situated on the Hellespont, passed into the power of the Turks, under the reign of John Paleologus, and was taken by Soliman, son of Sultan Orcan. It contains within its

walls about sixteen thousand inhabitants, Greeks, Mahometans, and Jews; and is situated on a ledge of rocks, which projects and forms a sort of cape, at the extremity of which is placed a lighthouse. Another is seen, almost opposite, on the coast of Asia. The channel grows narrow all at once off Gallipoli, so that it is not a league in width. The sea forms a bay to the south of the town, which serves as a harbour for boats, which come and anchor there, as well as for ships thwarted by the wind.

On the Asiatic coast, nearly opposite Gallipoli, is Lampsaki, the ancient Lampsacus. This town was famous for its gardens, its vineyards, and the goodness of its wines; for its temples, and above all, for the worship, which the inhabitants paid to the god Priapus. This place was given to Themistocles to furnish him with wine. Epicurus lived here for some time, and enjoyed the society of the learned men of the city. It is no longer any thing but a mere village, inhabited by Greeks and Turks. It still preserves a few vine-plats, on the rising grounds in the neighbourhood; but its fine gardens have disappeared: on the ruins of its temple has been erected a mosque.

That portion of land comprised between the Hellespont and the Gulf of Melanes or Saros, known by the name of the Chersonesus or peninsula of Thrace, is little more than from three to four leagues in its greatest breadth; it is nearly twenty from the southern extremity to the long wall, Macrontichos, which separates the peninsula

from the continent. At the end of this wall, towards the Propontis, was the town of the same name, on which there now remains only a few habitations, which the harbour maintains. Inland stands the village of Hexamila, which has preserved the name that was given it, on account of the distance that there is from one sea to the other.

The land of this peninsula is uneven, hilly, and not so good, in general, as that of the coast of Asia. There are, however, a few vallies of the greatest fertility, and some plains tolerably productive.

The articles of exportation, which the towns situated on the Hellespont can furnish, are cotton of various qualities, cotton yarn, cotton cloths, wool, morocco leather, gall-nuts, valonia, hare skins, wax, madder root, potter's ware, wine, and fruit.

Vessels of war of all nations in amity with the Porte, are permitted to enter the channel of the Dardanelles, and to anchor between the first and second castles, but on no account are allowed to pass the latter, without a firman from the Grand Seignior. Merchant vessels may proceed direct to Constantinople, but on their return are obliged to anchor, either off Point Negara, or before the village of the Dardanelles, where they are visited, in order to ascertain that they have proper clearances, and that there are no prohibited goods, runaway slaves, or subjects of the Porte, not Mussulmen, on board.

DOMINIONS OF TURKEY

WITHOUT THE

HELLESPONT.

THE maritime dominions of Turkey without the Hellespont, are a part of Anatolia Proper, Karamania, and Syria in Asia; Albania, the Morea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, and a part of Rumelia in Europe; and the islands in the Archipelago, and the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

ANATOLIA.

THAT portion of Anatolia, which is bounded on the north, west, and south, by the Sea of Marmora, the Hellespont, the Archipelago, and Mediterranean, includes the ancient provinces of Mysia, Lydia, and Caria.

MYSIA was bounded on the north by the Propontis, towards the east by Bithynia, on the south by Lydia, and the Ægean sea laved it on the west. The soil of this country is one of the finest

and richest of Asia, and is celebrated as such by the ancients. It abounded in corn and wine, and was well stocked with cattle, and had a great many large plains for pasture. It was plentifully watered with small rivers, running down from mount Ida, and Olympus.

As to the origin of the Mysians, Herodotus informs us, that they were Lydians by descent. Others derive them from the Phrygians, and tell us that Mysus, from which their name is said to originate, was not a Lydian, but a Phrygian. With regard to their government, it was not always monarchical; for no mention of their king occurs, till the Argonautic expedition. After the destruction of Troy, and dispersion of the Trojans, the Mysians took possession of a great part of that country, which they held until they were conquered by Crœsus king of Lydia.

What were formerly regarded as the ruins of Troy, are the fragments of another city, which received from Lysimachus, one of the successors of Alexander, the name of Alexandria, to which the surname of Troas was also added; and under the Romans this city had considerable immunities, from the pretensions of the Romans to be of the Trojan race.

Its site is six leagues south of the Hellespont, and the walls of the city flanked with towers still remain, with the ruins of temples, theatres, and other magnificent edifices, to which the Turks have given the name of Eski Stomboul or Old Constantinople. In this province is situated Mount

Ida, where the poets represent Paris giving judgment between the goddesses.

The city of greatest note in Mysia was Pergamos. On the coast were seated Antandrus, Scepsis, Assus, Adramyttium, and Pitane.

Lydia lies between Mysia and Caria, and was first called Mæonia, from Meon, king of Phrygia and Lydia. The borders of the sea having been occupied by Ionian colonies, about nine hundred years before the Christian era, took the name of Ionia. Lydia was a fruitful country, and watered by some considerable rivers, particularly the Pactolus, Caicus, Heneus, and Caistratus. It abounded with all sorts of grain, and was celebrated for its exquisite wines. It was also enriched with several mines, whence Crœsus is said to have drawn his immense wealth. The chief cities were Sardis, Ephesus, Clazomene, PhiladelphiaL aodicea, Thyatira, Lebedus, Colophan and Magnesia. The only mountain of any note in Lydia is Sipylus. Mount Tmolus was once very famous for its wine and saffron.

Although the trade of the Lydians is no where particularly mentioned, we may well imagine that it was considerable, on account of the splendor of this monarchy, and the advantageous situation of the country. The same inference is justified by adverting to the immense riches, not only of the Lydian princes, but of several private persons. Herodotus mentions one, named Pythius, who not only entertained Xerxes and his whole army, while he was marching with his numerous forces to invade

Greece, but made him an offer of two thousand talents of silver, and 3,993,000, pieces of gold, bearing the stamp of Darius. This same Pythius was reckoned the richest man in the then known world.

The last king of Lydia was Crœsus, with whose capture by Cyrus at the siege of Sardis, in the year 548 before Christ, the ancient kingdom of Lydia terminated; and from that time it continued subject to the Persians, till they also were conquered by the Macedonians.

Caria is adjacent to the sea on the western and southern sides, and is separated from Lydia by the river Meander. This country was for some time called Phœnicia, because the Phœnicians had considerable establishments in it; but it is said to have taken the name of Caria from Car, the brother of Lydas.

The interiour presents some chains of mountains; the chief of which are Latmus, on the west towards Miletus, and the Montes Colindici, towards the south-east, near Calinda. The principal towns of Caria were Miletus, Myndus, Halicarnassus, Ceramus, Bengasa and Cnidus, which were situated along the western coast. In the interiour of the country are found Alabanda, Apollonia, and Antiochia, Mæandri, Aphrodisias, Stratonicea, Alinda and Pedasus; and towards the south Caminus and Calinda.

Caria was less cultivated than it might have been, because the inhabitants employed themselves very much in maritime concerns. Its mountains, however, furnished numerous flocks, and its wool was held in high estimation.

The west coast of Anatolia, washed by the Archipalago, is indented by a succession of Gulfs, on which are seated numerous ports. Although the dominions of Turkey are generally but indifferently cultivated, this portion of Asia Minor is highly improved. The inhabitants are industrious, and furnish a great quantity and variety of articles for exportation. Proceeding along the coast from Cape Janissary to Karamania, the commercial towns are Baba, Adramiti, Pergamo, Smyrna, Tchesme, and Scala Nova.

BABA. South of Alexandria Troas is the promontory of Lectum now Cape Baba. It is high, but level on the top, making like an island when first seen. This cape and the island of Mytilene form the entrance to the gulf of Edremid, or Adramitti, the ancient Adramyttium. Within the cape is the village of Baba, celebrated for its sword blades, defended by a fort, and with a small haven for boats, formed by a jetty of loose stones.

ADRAMITI, at the head of the gulf near Mount Ida, occupies the site of Adramyttium. This city was built by an Athenian colony and was formerly famous for trade and shipping, having a good harbour and dock, but is now inhabited only by a few Greek fishermen.

This is the place where St. Paul embarked for Rome, after his appeal to Cæsar, according to some writers; but St. Jerome and others suppose, and with more probability, that the Adramyttium of

the Apostles was a city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, at the Canopic mouth of the Nile. The account of the voyage will not admit of any other conclusion, for it is stated, that "the next day" after they "launched" into the sea, the ship "touched at Sidon," situated north of Tyre, on "the coasts of Asia," which would have been impossible, if she had departed from the Adramyttium in Asia Minor; besides, the route from the Archipelago to Rome would not have caused them to "sail under Cyprus," although "the winds were contrary," nor "over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia," "to Myra, a city of Lycia" which was on the coast of the modern Karamania.

On the south shore of the gulf is Sidonia. At the mouth of the Caicus now called Grimasti, which falls into the gulf of Stigia, is recognised the position of Elæa, which was the port of Pergamos, and is now called Jalea.

PERGAMO, the Pergamos of antiquity, is seated on a spacious plain on the bank of the Caicus, fifteen miles above Jalea. The inhabitants of this city pretend to be descendants of the Arcadians, who arrived at the mouth of the river with Telephus, son of Hercules; and that Æsculapius came to Pergamos with a learned colony of Greeks, and practised medicine there. The Pergameans paid him great honours, calling him by the title of God the Saviour, and the sovereign God. They constructed for him a magnificent temple, in which they offered sacrifices; and they celebrated in

honour of him public games. The temple was visited by all the people of Asia Minor, and thus Pergamos became famous: the worship of this god continued in it, till the establishment of Christianity.

Eumenes, one of the kings of Pergamos, enlarged and embellished the city. He enriched it with a library containing 200,000 choice volumes, for the transcribing of which, parchment was there first invented, and thence called by the Latins Charta Pergamena. In Pergamos were likewise invented those costly hangings which we call tapestry, and which the Romans named Aulæa, from aula, a hall, because the hall of Attalus, who invented them, was the first room adorned with this furniture. At Pergamos was one of the seven churches to which St. John addressed himself in his Apocalypse. The city accumulated great wealth by industry, by the commerce of parchment, and the fabric of stuffs and tapestry. Galen was born there. It is now an inconsiderable place, thinly inhabited, but has some trade. In the neighbouring fields may still be found the ruins of the palace of the Attalic kings, an aqueduct and theatre.

The gulf of Uzelaffi, or Sandarli, the ancient Cumæus or Cyme, has the towns of Nemount and Sandarli. Phokea of the Greeks, Foilleri of the Turks, is a small village, on the ruins of Phocœa, between the gulf Uzeloffi and Smyrna; but has a good port, sheltered by a group of rocky islands, called the Ants, three of which are of some size, named St. George, Great Island, and Little Island.

SMYRNA, called Ismir by the Turks, is at the head of an extensive gulf bearing the same name. This town is very ancient, and is said to have been founded by the Smyrnœans, who inhabited a quarter of Ephesus called "Smyrna." Being soon compelled to abandon the city by the Ionians, they distributed themselves into the other Æolian cities. At a subsequent period, the Lydians took possession of Smyrna, and destroyed it. Four hundred years afterwards, Alexander collected the Greeks of the province, and gave them directions to rebuild it near the river Meles. Antigonus commenced this work by his command, and it was finished by Lysimachus.

So excellent a situation as that of Smyrna was worthy of the founder of Alexandria, and could not fail to ensure the prosperity of that establishment. The town was built partly on the brow of a hill, and partly on a plain; and towards its front, and the gymnasium, was the temple to the Mother of the Gods. The streets were paved, and intersected each other at right angles. It had several grand quadrangular porticoes, and a fine library. Being admitted by the cities of Ionia to share the advantages of their confederation, this place soon became the centre of the commerce of Asia Minor. Its wealth attracted all the arts; it was adorned with magnificent edifices, and thronged with strangers, who resorted hither to enrich this city with the productions of their countries, to admire its wonders, to sing with its poets, and to derive instruction from its philosophers. A smoother dia-

lect imparted new charms to that eloquence, which appeared to be an attribute of the Greeks. The beauty of the climate seemed to influence that of the inhabitants, who furnished artists with models, by means of which they were enabled to make the rest of the world acquainted with nature and art, combined in their perfection.

It was one of the cities, which claimed the honour of having given birth to Homer. On the banks of the Meles was shewn the spot where Critheis, his mother, brought him into the world, and the cavern to which he retired to compose his immortal verses. A monument erected to his memory, and inscribed with his name, stood in the middle of the city, and was adorned with spacious porticoes, under which the citizens assembled. Their coins also bore his image.

Smyrna preserved the precious relics of this prosperity, till the struggle, in which the empire was involved with barbarians. It was taken by the Turks, retaken by the Greeks, always plundered and always destroyed. At the commencement of the thirteenth century, nothing of it existed but its ruins, and the citadel, repaired by the emperor John Comnenus. This fortress could not withstand the efforts of the Turkish princes, who frequently made it their residence in spite of the Knights of Rhodes, who, seizing a favourable opportunity, erected there a fort, in which they for some time maintained themselves; but Tamerlane, in a fortnight reduced this place, which Bajazet had blockaded for seven years. Smyrna did not begin to

rise from its ruins till the Turks were completely masters of the empire; its situation then restored to it the advantages, which it had lost by war, and it once more became the mart of the adjacent countries. The inhabitants taking courage, forsook the summit of the mountain, and erected new houses on the beach. These modern buildings have been constructed with the marble of all the ancient monuments, of which scarcely any fragments are left, so that the site of the stadium and the theatre only, can now be recognized. It is in vain to determine to what edifices belonged the vestiges of foundations, and the fragments of walls, to be perceived between the fortress and the site of the present town.

As ancient Smyrna was destroyed by the barbarians, so has the modern city suffered severely from earthquakes, conflagrations, and pestilence.

On account of the extent and convenience of its harbour, Smyrna has become the common rendezvous of merchants from the four parts of the world, and is the grand emporium of the commerce of Turkey. Its situation is delightful; and approaching it by sea, it has the appearance of a capacious amphitheatre, crowned at the summit with the ruins of an ancient castle. The bay is extensive, the anchorage excellent, and the water so deep, that ships of considerable burden may come to, close by the wharf.

The city is about four miles in circumference, and nearly of a triangular form. It contains 130,000 inhabitants; of these 70,000 are Turks, 30,000

Greeks, 15,000 Armenians, 10,000 Jews, and 5,000 strangers and Franks. All the christian Europeans are called "Franks," and occupy, with few exceptions, one street bearing their name; it is about fifteen feet wide, and extends nearly one half of the length of the city. The fronts of their houses are protected by ponderous gates, secured at night with locks and chains; and from the back part to the bay, terraces, forming the roofs of magazines for merchandise, serve as walks, whence they have a full view of the harbour, shipping, and surrounding country.

Consuls representing countries having ambassadors at Constantinople, live here in great state and magnificence. They are allowed a certain number of Janissaries, some of whom are generally found sitting at their gates smoaking, with their belts loaded with swords, daggers and pistols. When any difficulty takes place between the Franks of any nation and the Turks, the case is always left for the Consul's decision, and is generally settled harmoniously.

That part of the city inhabited by Armenians and Greeks, is built extremely compact. The houses are all of wood, painted in the most fantastic manner; and as they are principally three stories in height, projecting over each other, the upper apartments of opposite buildings nearly meet; leaving but a small space for the light to penetrate into crooked streets, about six feet wide.

Progressing a little from the centre of business to that part where the Turks reside, the streets be-

come wider and cleaner. Some of the houses belonging to the wealthy people are very large, and decently ornamented. The windows facing the street are generally closed, particularly those belonging to the apartments of the women.

There are nineteen mosques in the city. They are all plain within, containing neither statuary nor paintings. A few are ornamented on the outside with elegant columns, and inscriptions from the Koran, beautifully cut in relief. The towers contain winding stair cases, and the spires are surmounted with gilded crescents. The Greeks have two churches, and the Armenians one, richly gilded and ornamented with paint. There are eight Jewish synagogues. The Romanists have three convents. The Greeks and Latins have each a Bishop in Smyrna.

The frequent ablutions of the Turks during the day, particularly before prayer, have rendered fountains, which are generally considered objects of beauty, absolutely necessary; and they are found in most of the Bazars, Khans, and streets. One of them has been supplied with snow from reservoirs in the mountains for many years; a large sum having been left by an opulent Turk, at his death, for that purpose; and the man whose duty it is to replenish it, takes particular pains to invite strangers, as they pass, to partake of its cool waters.

The baths, situated in various parts of the city, are frequented by all classes of people, but mostly by the Turks, who consider them as absolutely

necessary, to eradicate the imaginary impurities received by the body, from touching any thing pronounced by their religion as unclean. The description of one in the vicinity of the christian Bazar, near Frank street, and the mode of bathing, by an American gentleman, who resided for some time in Smyrna, is as follows.

"I entered by a large arched door, into a building composed entirely of stone. The front room, equal in size to a small church, was filled with sofas, having some on each side of a superiour quality, solely for the use of Turks of the first rank, European merchants residing in the city, and strangers.

"My first care was to select from among the number of naked Greeks, a suitable person to rub my body, which being effected, I undressed, although exposed to passengers in the street, and about forty Turks, who were occupied, some in a manner similar to myself, others in dressing, while the residue were either sleeping, smoaking, or praying.

"Cotton cloths were then fastened round my waist, a turban placed on my head, and mounting a pair of wooden shoes, I was led by my guide into a room made extremely hot by fires under the building, where I sat down, and amused myself about five minutes with a cup of coffee and a pipe. Then I was led to the great bath, being a circular room, about one third larger than the first, having an arch extending over the whole, perforated with holes like a honey comb. Here the heat became

so excessive, that it was with difficulty I could respire, and I actually feared suffocation, till I was relieved by a profuse perspiration. On a marble circular slab, in the centre of the room, raised about one foot from the floor, were several Turks going through the various ceremonies of the place, while about twenty other small slabs at equal distances, placed against the walls, were mostly occupied in a similar manner. On one I was directed to lie down, when my Greek commenced cracking the joints of the bones in my arms and legs, which rather tended to create laughter than pain, but when he placed his knee on my breast bone, I endeavoured to extricate myself from his grasp, but finding it vain, and observing from his smiles that he intended no harm, I permitted him to crack that also. He then put on a pair of mittens composed of horse hair, and rubbed me from head to foot; turning me over from one side to the other, with as little ceremony as he would have used with a log.

"One hour had nearly elapsed without any water being used, and I began to suspect that it would be dispensed with, but I soon found myself labouring under a mistake, for the moment he had ceased rubbing, he almost drowned me with warm water, pouring about ten buckets full on my head. He then washed my hair and body with soap suds, and finally drenched me with another deluge of water.

"When I arose he wiped me with towels, put on a dry turban, and cloth about my waist, and led

me to the intermediate room, which felt quite cold, where I again remained several minutes drinking coffee and smoking, in order to cool as gradually as I became heated; when entering the room where I had undressed, I lay down on a sofa, covered myself with blankets, and beguiled an hour in smoking from a long pipe, which was presented me as a great mark of respect."

The government of Smyrna is vested in a Musalim, or governor, appointed by the Porte, who manages the civil concerns of the city but in all criminal cases, subject to the Mollah, or Cadi, who is judge of the district. The Musalim is independent of any neighbouring prince, and can exact and extort at pleasure, for as he pays a large sum for the situation he holds, he is allowed with impunity to reimburse himself, as long as he does not infringe certain regulations. His yearly income is estimated at 300,000 piastres, or about 75,000 dollars.

The ancient castle of Smyrna, at the top of the mountain, on the side and at the foot of which the present city is built, has a most commanding situation, and bearing directly on the town and bay, would, if in perfect repair, keep both in the most complete subjection. When the Venetians had possession of the country this fortress was large enough to contain within its ramparts all the populace of Smyrna, in the event that they should be compelled to flee to it for protection. Within its walls were vast cisterns supplied with water from mount Fortarle, by a well-built stone aqueduct supported by arches, which is now in

ruins. From the castle were subterraneous communications with several parts of the city. Some of them are still to be seen, and are occupied as cellars. Six miles down the gulf stands another castle, at a narrow place where ships must pass within hail. It has mounted on it many pieces of ordnance of an astonishing calibre. They are of brass and have no carriages, but lie flat on the parapet, with a large butt of stone in the rear to keep them from recoiling when discharged. The same kind of cannon are mounted at the passes of the Dardanelles, round the walls of the Seraglio at Constantinople, and in the forts which command the Bosporus. The balls for these cannon are made of marble or granite, and are formed from the columns that supported the roofs, and adorned the porticoes, temples, and palaces of the ancients. The plains of Troy, the cities of Greece and Asia Minor, have been despoiled to furnish shot for this tremendous artillery of Turkey. This castle completely commands the entrance to the harbour. Every ship which leaves Smyrna must here shew a tescare or clearance from the customhouse. The third castle is an indifferent work, situated in the town. It is used for a prison, and a gun is fired from it on the beheading of any person.

The country around Smyrna is fertile and well peopled. The lands are in the highest state of cultivation, producing in many instances two crops in a season; and the neighbouring mountains are stocked with game, of almost every description. Those grounds owned by Armenians and Greeks

are guarded during the harvest, by persons who prevent both men and dogs from entering, when the former are not better armed than themselves; while the Turks are more liberal in permitting all strangers to partake of their fruits. The roads are in many places lined with the broad-leaved myrtle, of spontaneous growth, while vineyards, fields of grain, olive orchards, and fig trees attract the attention in every direction; variegated here and there by the dark foliage of a few scattered cypress trees, pointing out the solitary grave of the Turkish peasant.

In a garden near the town, is a fine spring of water called "Homer's spring" where there are the remains of some granite pillars, and fragments of marble; and on the banks of the Meles, beyond Bournabat, is a stone grotto lined with ivy, where it is said Homer wrote his Iliad.

On the main road, about two miles from Smyrna, a large pool of water marks the position of "Diana's bath." Nothing now remains of that splendid edifice but the foundation, which is of marble, and of a circular form.

The villages in the vicinity of Smyrna, are pleasing residences during the summer and autumn, being mostly situated on the sides of mountains, and are much resorted to by the wealthy inhabitants and sportsmen of the city.

Bournabat is at the distance of an hour's ride from Smyrna. It is one of the finest villages in Turkey, and stands at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the Meles or Melas, now but a trifling

rivulet. The houses are well built and commodious, and each one has a garden, amply stocked with fine orange, lemon, and citron trees. The walks on the edge of the mountains near the village, being strewed with thousands of aromatic shrubs and flowers, are delightful.

Near Bournabat, are the ruins of a large city, supposed by some to be ancient Smyrna. The ground to a considerable extent is covered by masses of hewn stone, broken capitals, and columns.

The village of Cuiklugiah is about the same distance east of Smyrna, built upon the brow of a hill, with a charming prospect of the plain lying between it and Bournabat. The imperial consul has built a palace here.

Buiah is a pretty village to the south-east of the city, where the British Consul has a house, and is a place of great resort for the Franks.

Sediqui is another charming village, about an hour and a half's ride from town, and is by far the most rural of the whole. It is south from Smyrna, on the east side of a high mountain, covered with lofty trees; the walks about this mountain are beautiful and romantic, and justly entitle the village to the name it bears, which in the Turkish language signifies the "Village of Love." The Dutch Consul and many of his countrymen have houses in Sediqui.

Between Smyrna and Sediqui, are to be seen several tumuli, one of which is said to be the tomb of the fair Andromache, the wife of Hector.

Hagelce, ten miles north-east of the city, is a small village, principally inhabited by Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The imperial Consul formerly resided at Hagelce, where he had a beautiful villa, with extensive gardens neatly arranged, containing a great variety of fruit trees, shrubs and flowers. On the shores of the bay of Smyrna, are several rural and pleasant situations, where the inhabitants of the city go in select parties by water, during the warm months of summer. Enlivening the day with songs and dances, under the shade of the plane trees, olives and vines, they partake of such refreshments as have been furnished for the occasion.

There are several Khans, or Caravansaries in Smyrna. They are large quadrangular buildings, two stories high, with an open area in the centre, in which there is invariably a fountain, over which is a small apartment for prayer. The upper part of the edifice is appropriated for the entertainment of strangers, and the lower one for the storage of merchandise, and the stabling of camels, horses and mules.

The English, French, Greeks and Armenians, have hospitals in the city, where the sick and the poor of their respective countries receive every possible attention.

Although public amusements are almost prohibited in Turkey, the agreeable society of Smyrna has long been celebrated. Distinguished hospitality characterizes the merchants of that city, and strangers are treated with great civility. The Casino is

the general evening resort of Europeans, where are met gentlemen of all nations, who converse together in French; a proof of the extensive diffusion of that language. Even the higher class of Greek ladies speak French, in preference to their own musical and expressive tongue, which varies but little from the ancient Greek. Perhaps the difference is not greater, than that between Spencer and Pope.

The Casino is something like a coffee-house, and is supported by the subscriptions of the most respectable inhabitants of the city. The building contains several apartments. In a large hall are to be found the newspapers of different countries, and some well chosen periodical literary publications. There are rooms appropriated for the accommodation of card, chess, and billiard players, and others for private conversations. It is open every evening, and each person, on entering, is furnished with a cup of excellent coffee. Besides the balls at the Casino, many of the consuls and principal merchants give evening entertainments, which are very agreeable.

In this part of Turkey, there are no artificial roads, and the streets of the city being extremely narrow, of course the use of wheel-carriages, either for the purposes of pleasure or commerce, is impracticable; their only method of transporting merchandise is by the *hamal*, a porter, or the camel; there is, however, a very easy carriage, by water, from one part of the city to the other, as in that quarter where the mercantile business is transacted, the sea comes to the very doors. For excursions

of pleasure the horse and the ass are employed, on which both sexes ride astride.

The post leaves Smyrna at the beginning and middle of each month for Constantinople, and leaves that city for Smyrna on the tenth and twenty fifth.

The climate of Smyrna is temperate, and the air pure. During the heat of summer it is refreshed by the inbate, or sea breeze, which blows from ten o'clock in the morning until the decline of the sun, when it is succeeded by the land breeze, which continues during the evening and night.

The trade of Smyrna was formerly confined to the Mediterranean, but now it is extended to all parts of the world. Since the commerce of the Black Sea has become so important, a large portion of the trade to and from the Russian ports centres in Smyrna.

Every mercantile house has its particular broker, and some of them two or three. The house and street brokers, through whose hands all the business of the firm passes, have many opportunities of deceiving their employers, but they are generally very honest men. These stations are filled by Jews, Greeks, and Armenians.

The customs on imports and exports are farmed to individuals, throughout the Ottoman empire. Foreigners pay from one to three per cent. ad valorem, Turks four, and the Greeks and Armenians five or six. There are two customhouses in Smyrna: one for the Frank merchants, the other for the subjects of the Grand Seignior.

The imports of Smyrna are cloths, caps, indigo, coffee, sugar, cochineal, pepper, shalloons, muslins,

paper, silk stuffs, velvet, gold-lace, watches, manufactured cotton, cinnamon, glass, chrystal, ironmongery, porcelain, nutmegs, cloves, pimento, linen, treacle, ginger, tin, steel, nails, arsenic, quicksilver, snuff, woollen goods, trinkets, cutlery, iron wire, white and red lead, shot, lead in pigs and bars, tin plates, drugs, dye-woods, planks, sulphur, rum, mirrors, earthen-ware, porter, rice, butter, codfish, almonds, all the products of the Black Sea, Egypt, and the Archipelago.

Coffee. The quantity of Coffee annually imported into Smyrna, amounts to between two and three millions of pounds, nearly one half of which is from Mocha.

Sugars. The sugars of the British West India Islands are preferred, but those of Havanna, South America, and Calcutta, find a good market. Most of the loaf sugar comes from England.

Indigo. Eighty or one hundred thousand pounds are annually sold. The Spanish, St. Domingo and Louisiana are held in the greatest estimation. There are, however, from eighteen to twenty thousand pounds of South American Indigo consumed. That from the East Indies and the United States, on the Atlantic often sells well. The former should be in light square lumps. Of the indigoes sent to this market, two thirds should be of the copper, and one third of the violet hue, of lively colours, and not very dark.

Cochineal. The demand is fifty or sixty thousand pounds.

Rice is an article of very great traffic. The Turks are extravagantly fond of it, very nice in their selection, and are rather prejudiced against the American rice, fearing it cannot be sound, after such a long voyage. That of Egypt is preferred, and from five to six thousand tons are imported from Alexandria.

Furs. The demand for furs is very great. The kinds most preferred are mink, martin, ermine, fox, Canada cat, and grey squirrels. The annual sales amount to from forty to sixty thousand dollars.

Pepper is always in demand.

Iron, in flat long bars, meets with a ready sale. This is supplied from the Russian ports in the Sea of Azof, and the Euxine.

Caps. The manufacture of this article formerly constituted one of the greatest branches of the commerce of France with Turkey. In the year 1806, nine hundred cases were sold in Smyrna, for one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars. These caps, an indispensable article of luxury, are worn by all classes of society. They are made of the finest Spanish wool, in imitation of those of Tunis, but the latter being better dyed, are preferable, and many cargoes are received from that regency.

Muslins. The most saleable are the East India tanjebs, cossaes, tarrendams, s. mulls, f. mulls, mulmuls, surbans, seerbetties, alliballies and betellis. The qualities of these muslins must be fine, or middling; their breadth at least a yard, and their length from sixteen to twenty squares. The widest are the most saleable.

Pimento. Jamaica pimento, of small grain, is preferred.

Cloves are a current article. The small kind is most saleable. They must be very hard, and rather of a light colour.

Nutmegs should be without the shell, fresh, small and round; in boxes from seventy to eighty akes.

Ginger. That which is white, well cured, and free from dust, demands the highest price.

Medicines, of all kinds, sell well in Smyrna. Peruvian Bark should be in the crude state.

Tea. The best kind only is sold, as the consumption is confined to the Europeans who live in the city.

The exports consist of the following articles.

Safflower, comes only from Egypt. The best quality is fresh, light coloured, and soft to the touch,

without sand or dirt. The new safflower comes to market in September. That which grows in Upper Egypt is the best, and is brought in crates made of the date tree, lined with blue cloth, and covered with coarse canvas, containing from five to six cantars. The Said safflower is packed in bags, weighing four or five cantars. Most of it is sent to Germany, England and Russia, amounting to five thousand cantars. Safflower dyes a fine pink colour.

Wax. Yellow bees-wax is collected in the towns and villages, about five days journey from Smyrna. Twenty five thousand cantars annually arrive from the interiour, and is a cash article. It is exported in casks. A part of it is purified and run into cakes.

Gum Arabic. The best quality is in large, white, transparent pieces. Fifteen hundred cantars are annually exported. Care must be taken in making purchases, as it is frequently mixed with gum Djedda, which has nearly the same appearance except being rather more yellow.

Olive Oil. In Turkey, the olive tree is cultivated only about twenty four hours' ride from the sea, as it will not flourish farther in the interiour. Large quantities of oil are produced in the environs of Smyrna. It is made in the months of November and December. The trees do not produce abundantly, only every other year.

Box-wood is brought from the Black Sea, and is exported to various parts of Europe, but principally to England. In selecting it, choose sticks from four to six feet long, four or six inches in diameter, round, straight, without knots, or splits, free from bark, well seasoned, and of a light yellow colour.

Silk Straccia is the refuse balls, and is used in Sicily and Genoa, for manufacturing coarse fabrics.

Mohair Yarn is brought from Angora, and has been described among the exports of Constantinople.

Coculus Indiacus. The best qualities are the new and fresh, with the berry full and heavy. The inside of the old fruit becomes dust, when it is of no value. These berries are procured in Egypt.

Yellow Berries. There are four or five qualities of berries. The best kind come from Caissar, thirty five days' journey from Smyrna. The berries are of the size of large peas, and are gathered in September. Those of a dark green colour are preferred.

Opium. The only districts of country in Asia Minor, where the poppy, from which the opium is extracted, is cultivated, are Caraessar, Ussiak, Kula and Cial, which are situated north east of Smyrna. The whole crop is bought up of the

farmers in July, and brought to the city by Greek and Turkish speculators. It is sometimes adulterated with prunes, raisins, and other fruits. About ten per cent. of the whole quantity produced, is consumed in the country.

Although several vegetables furnish a milky fluid, which, when reduced to a proper consistency, may have similar properties to opium, so called, it is furnished in the greatest abundance from the white poppy of the east, *papaver somniferum*. After the flowering of the plant, when the capsule containing the seed has arrived at its full growth, slight longitudinal incisions are made in the capsules, towards the evening. A white juice oozes out, which is collected the next day. The excess of moisture being evaporated in the sun, it assumes the consistency fitted for making it into cakes. The East India opium is generally softer than the Turkey, not so strong, of a darker colour, less bitter, more disagreeable to the taste, and has an unpleasant empyreumatic smell. When opium is soft and friable, of a blackish colour, and has an empyreumatic odour, it is bad. Its taste should be bitter, but not sweet. That of Turkey is the best.

Scammony is the resinous juice of a plant of the same name, a species of bird-weed, which is indigenous to the mountainous regions of Anatolia, and the environs of Aleppo. The juice flows from an incision made in the root, and on standing, concretes into solid masses. It is procured by the peasants in the following manner. In the be-

ginning of June, having cleared away the earth from about the root, they cut off the top in an oblique direction, about two inches below where the stalks spring from it. Under the most depending part of the slope, they fix a shell, or some convenient receptacle, into which the milky juice gradually flows. This juice from the several roots, is collected at the expiration of twelve hours, and put into vessels, where in a little time it grows hard. The best is that which is brought from Aleppo, in light, spongy masses, easily friable, glossy, of different shades of colour, from gray or yellowish to white, almost to black. That should be chosen, which crumbles most easily betwixt the fingers, becomes instantly white, on the contact of watery moisture, and leaves little or no fæces on being dissolved.

Hare Skins come from all parts of the interior. The best quality are the large, long haired skins, from the animal killed in the winter. They are sold by the hundred. Hare skins are not used in Turkey. The number shipped at Smyrna, is from seven to eight thousand.

Sponge is procured about the islands in the Archipelago, and the coast of Syria, in the months of June, July, and August. It is obtained by divers, who bring it up from the bottom, where the water is from ten to twenty fathoms in depth. The best quality is white, fine, and round, without sand or gravel.

Carpets are principally manufactured by the women of Ussiak, Uschac, or Ustjoc. They are wholly made of sheep's wool. The various colours they are ornamented with, are dyed with indigo, cochineal, madder, logwood, and yellow berries. The woollen carpets are three pikes wide, and four long; the longest ten by twelve pikes. There is annually brought to Smyrna, of this manufacture, from one hundred, to one hundred and fifty thousand square pikes for exportation, to England, Holland, France, and the United States. Large quantities are also exported to Egypt, and the States of Barbary. The colours of these carpets are bright and durable, their fabric remarkably strong, and they wear longer than any other kind.

Cotton. The crop is gathered in September and October. The produce in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, in a favourable season, is one hundred and thirty thousand bales, of two and a half cantars each: one third of which is consumed in the country.

Red Cotton Yarn is spun by hand in the country, and is brought into the city to be dyed red, in which the Turks excel all other nations. About two hundred thousand okes are annually exported.

White Cotton Yarn is sent from the towns and villages in the interiour, packed in bales covered with hair sacks, weighing fifty okes each. The

yarn is in skeins, and tied into bundles of thirty skeins. In the ware houses in Smyrna it is all opened, the different qualities separated and put into bundles of about five okes, and carefully wrapped in blue paper, after which they are packed in new bales, containing eighteen bundles each.

Goat Skins are collected from Candia, the Morea, and Archipelago. They are preserved with salt, and twenty or thirty thousand are annually sold in the city.

Soal Leather is made of the skins of buffaloes and oxen, which are brought from Egypt, and the borders of the Black Sea, to the tanneries of Smyrna. The quantity manufactured for foreign markets is very considerable. The morocco leather is made of goat skins, and forms an important article of export.

Madder Roots are cultivated in Ghiordes, and sent to Smyrna on camels. They are taken out of the ground in July. From seven to eight thousand bales are exported, and much of this article is consumed in the dye works of the city.

Gall-nuts. The environs of Smyrna produce a thousand or fifteen hundred cantars of green, black, and white gall-nuts. Part of those exported, are brought from Aleppo, and the interiour of Anatolia.

The oak, which produces this gall-nut, called quercus infectoria by Olivier, is scattered throughout all Asia Minor. It has a crooked stem, and seldom reaches the height of six feet. The gall-nut is hard, ligneous, and heavy; it comes at the shoots of the young boughs, and acquires from four to twelve lines in diameter. It is generally round, and covered with tuberosities, some of which are pointed.

The gall-nut is much more esteemed when it is gathered before its maturity, that is, before the issuing of the insect by which it is produced. The galls which are pierced, or those from which the insect has escaped, are of a bright yellow colour; they are not so heavy nor so proper as the others for dying.

The first galls picked are laid apart; they are known in the East under the name of Yerli, and distinguished in trade by the name of black galls and green galls. Those which have escaped the first searches, and are gathered a little later, called white galls, are of a very inferiour quality.

Valonia, velani or velanida, is the cup of an acorn produced by the oak which the Greeks call velani, and botanists quercus Ægilops. It grows on the western coast of Anatolia, in the islands of the Archipelago, and throughout all Greece. The acorn is big, short, and a little hollow at its top. The cup is sessile, very broad, and closely beset with long oblong scales. This cup is employed by the Orientals, the Italians, English, and French, as

well as the gall-nut, in dyeing. Nine thousand tons of velani are annually exported from Smyrna. The velani should be white, dry, and heavy. The best quality is the first fruit of the tree.

Alum is manufactured in Edessa, or Roiha, in Syria, and at Phocæa, the modern Fochea, Foggi or Phoggia, situated at the mouth of the Hermus in the gulf of Smyrna. The ore from which the alum is made, is obtained from the mountains in the interiour. About five thousand cantars are sent from Smyrna.

Barilla is manufactured in Alah-Shehr, or the beautiful city, the ancient Philadelphia, one of the principal cities of Mysia, mentioned by St. John in his Revelation. Barilla is procured by burning to ashes several species of plants. It is sold in hard, brown, speckled, porous masses; almost without smell, and tasting strongly alkaline. Three or four thousand cantars are exported.

Myrrh is brought from Egypt, in bright, yellow or reddish transparent drops, and should be friable and light. It is a kind of gum resin, issuing by incision, and sometimes spontaneously, from the trunk and larger branches of a tree growing in Arabia, Egypt, and Abyssinia. The best kind is in little masses or tears, reddish, and transparent. The finest pieces of myrrh when broken, are sometimes found to contain a kind of unctuous liquor, the most precious part of the myrrh, and the real *stacte*

of the ancients. Five or six thousand okes is the average amount of export.

Gum Tragacanth, or Gum-Dragon, is a mucilaginous substance, that issues from the plant, called, by botanists, Astragalus Tragacantha, which grows in the mountainous regions of Asia Minor. The juice coagulates in threads, which make their way through the bark, and are at length hardened in the air, either into little lumps, or into twisted pieces in form of little worms.

The gum is of different colours and qualities, some being white, some grayish, some reddish, and some almost black. The white is the best; it must be chosen clear, smooth, and twisted, or vermicular. It is dry, and yet somewhat soft to the touch. Fifteen or twenty thousand okes are usually exported.

Sena, is the leaf of the Egyptian Cassia. The best kind grows in the valley of Basabras. Fifteen thousand okes are exported from Smyrna. The small green leaves, not broken, clear of earth, without the stems, should be selected.

Copper is received from Tocat, in square pieces, weighing from twenty to twenty five okes.

Raisins. The black fruit is collected in September, and dried in the sun, which requires eight or ten days. The ordinary kind of black raisins is used for making brandy. The best quality will

keep three years. The Vurla raisins arrive at market in October, November and December. The recolta is from forty to fifty thousand cantars. The red fruit of Jesme resembles that of Vurla being only a little darker coloured. Sixty thousand cantars are cured in Jesme. The raisins produced in Kara-bourna are whiter and clearer than those of Vurla, and are generally consumed in Turkey. The Sultana raisin is the most delicate; it is a small red fruit without seed, and the recolta is from thirty to forty thousand okes.

Figs are raised in the interiour, and are allowed to dry on the tree. The crop is brought to market during the months of September, October and November, and in a good season amounts to one hundred and thirty thousand cantars. They are packed in boxes and drums.

Wine. Smyrna red wine is made of the black raisin grapes, which are crushed by the feet of men, and allowed to ferment for about twenty days. The wine is then drawn off into barrels, and may be used in two months after. It is mostly a dry wine, some of it, however, is sweet. Fifty or sixty thousand barrels of wine are annually made, half of which is consumed in the country. The Smyrna wine keeps well.

Brandy. The best quality is made from the black fruit grape; the second quality from the refuse wine, and figs.

Seersuckers. There is recently manufactured in Smyrna a species of seersuckers in imitation of those of India.

The other articles of export are saffron, hides, incense, dates, anniseed, sandarach, caveare, gum aromatic, asafœtida, gum Galbanum, jalap, Angora goats wool, sheeps' wool, silk, emery, tallow, oil of roses, grain, various kinds of drugs, besides those already enumerated, iron, duck, hemp, cordage, and most of the products of the Black Sea and Archipelago.

The port of Smyrna is filled with Russian, Greek, Austrian, French, Italian, Ragusan, British, Turkish, and a few American vessels; and the trade has very much increased since the general pacification of Europe, particularly with the United States.

The Bazars are covered streets, lined on each side with merchandise. They are built of stone and arched with the same material. At each end is a strong gate which is closed at sunset. Those occupied by the Greeks, Armenians and Jews, display at one view, a portion of the manufactures of every nation. At first sight they appear like immense ware-houses; but on closer investigation it will be found, that divided into a great number of small shops, each contains within, a quantity of those articles, that are exposed as patterns and samples on the outside; the effect produced is delightful; jewelry, furs, pelisses, Persian silks, Cashmere shawls, together with the innumerable productions of Asia, Africa, Europe, and America, gratify

the eye; while perfumes, brought from every part of the Eastern continent, render the air extremely fragrant.

The Jews always refer the purchasers to one of their sect, provided they have not the article enquired for. They are shrewd and close in their dealings, but generally honest.

The Bazars, occupied by the Turks, are in that part of the city called *Turk-town*. Riches in equal profusion are displayed in their shops, which are frequently unattended by their owners, and exposed to the multitude without any dread of robbery. On benches covered with carpets and cushions, the proprietors sit cross-legged, amusing themselves, when not asleep, by smoaking, drinking coffee or sherbet, and playing with their long beards, or the furs with which their dresses are ornamented; each, however, has a string of beads, which is a favourite plaything; not to remind them of their prayers, as among Catholics, but merely by way of variety in beguiling time, while slaves are replenishing their pipes.

The Egyptian Bazar is a new and magnificent establishment, in which are to be found all the riches of Africa. This Bazar is regarded with dread by every Christian, as the plague is frequently contained in bales of merchandise brought from Alexandria.

There is also a Bazar expressly for the sale of women, into which none but Mahometans are allowed to enter. The females are conveyed from Georgia, Circassia, and other parts of Asia, to Con-

stantinople; and those found unsaleable in the capital are sent to Smyrna.

The inhabitants of Smyrna being composed of individuals from almost every part of the world, present, from their various costumes, a spectacle extremely pleasing to the stranger.

The Turks of the first class appear in long robes trimmed with furs, richly embroidered vests, large trowsers, drawn around the ankle, exposing a part of their yellow morocco boots, with cinctures round their waists. The turban, which is in general use among them, varies in appearance, with the different sects, adhering to the Mahometan religion; frequently among the lower class, it is composed of green muslin, while Agas of immense fortunes, not being able to trace their descent from the Prophet, dare not appear with that sacred badge.

The Greeks and Armenians are permitted to wear sashes, but they are plain; the former use the calpak, and the latter the turban; but both are obliged to divest their heads and faces of all hair except their mustaches, the Turks reserving the exclusive privilege of wearing the beard.

With very few exceptions, it is only in the streets, or while travelling in the country, that a Christian beholds the Turkish women, when they appear with their slaves, completely enveloped in white robes, the folds of which conceal the lower part of the face, and the residue is covered with black silk. The custom among the Armenian women is similar, except that their inner robes are sometimes of a light blue. They will, however,

when conscious of their beauty, frequently expose their faces to the passing Franks, but never when any probability exists of a Turk's participating in the sight.

The Grecian women are in general handsome, and some are very beautiful, particularly those who are from the Islands. They dress like the European ladies, resident in Smyrna, except in a profusion of embroidery and tinsel, which they display on particular occasions; but for taste in dressing the head, they exceed all others. Their beautiful dark hair is parted on the centre of the forehead; around their temples they wind a piece of plain or embroidered crape, surmounted by a white cloth cap, fitting close, ornamented with a black silk tassel. Their long hair being braided, is then passed around the crape, fastened by some ornament and decorated with natural flowers. Green is omitted by all the women in their dresses, as the Turks consider as impious those who assume the sacred colour, without having a claim to the privilege.

There are no people so jealous of their wives as the Turks. No man ever sees his wife until he becomes her husband.

The gulf of Smyrna is formed on the west and south by the irregular peninsula of Erythræ, composed of two ridges of lofty hills, one of which terminates at Kara-bouroun, the ancient Melæna Acra, or the Black Point, a stupendous mass of precipices, two of whose peaks are named the Brothers. The whole of this mountainous peninsula is interpersed with thick forests, abounding with

game. The isthmus that unites it to the continent is level and well cultivated. The gulf is twelve leagues long. On the north shore it receives the Hermus, now called the Sarabat, which is increased by the Hyllus, and the celebrated Pactolus. Menomen, at the mouth of the Hermus, is the ancient Temnos. Before the river are several sand banks and drowned islands.

On the west shore of the gulf, two miles within Kara-bouroun, is English Island; and two leagues further are the islands Vourla, the principal of which is named Long Island by Europeans and Kiuslin by the Turks; the second is named St. John. They are uninhabited, and by the ancients were called Clazomenæ, Drymusa, and Marathusa.

The river Pactolus has its rise in Mount Tmolus, in Lydia, and is said to have contained a great quantity of gold. On the banks of the Pactolus at the foot of Mount Tmolus was the famous city of Sartis, Sardis, or Sardes. The ruins of a large palace and two magnificent churches are still to be seen, with a great many pillars and cornices of marble, the remains probably of a temple, and also of the citadel. Sardis was the capital of a kingdom which extended to the river Halys, when Cyrus conquered it from Crœsus; and under the kings of Persia it became the residence of the Satraps of Asia. After the battle of the Granicus the city surrendered to Alexander. While the Romans possessed Sardis, it was destroyed by an earthquake, during the reign of Tiberius, but that emperor gave orders for rebuilding it, at a great ex-

pense, and Adrian was a very considerable benefactor to the city. Sardis was one of the first towns which embraced christianity, having been proselyted by the apostle John, and was among the number of the seven churches.

TCHESME is on the west shore of the peninsula of Erythræ, opposite the isle of Scio, at the head of a spacious road, to which art has had no occasion to add, in order to make it a good harbour. The town is built on the ruins of Cyssus. The road, formerly famous for the victory which the fleet of the Romans there gained over that of Antiochus, is not less so, in our days, from the burning, and the total destruction of the Turkish fleet, by the combined Russian squadrons commanded by Admirals Spiridof and Elphinston.

The territory of Tchesme furnishes grain and fruit in abundance, a little oil, and a great many raisins are there gathered. It is from this harbour that Scio draws a great part of its subsistence, and that it frequently keeps up an intercourse with Smyrna.

Erythræ, celebrated for the oracles of the Sybil, is thought to have been about two leagues to the north of Tchesme, where is now a village called Rytre.

SCALA NOVA, the Neapolis of the Milesians at the head of the gulf of Ephesus, is a large, handsome, well built town with a castle, and has considerable trade. Near it the ancient Caystrus, called

by the Turks Kitchik-Minder, or Little Meander empties itself among marshes. There are one thousand families of Turks, six hundred of Greeks, ten of Jews, and sixty of Armenians within the whole place. Christians are only permitted to live in the suburbs, where the Greeks have a church.

The principal exports are wine, raisins, figs, corn and leather, but many of the articles shipped from Smyrna, are found at Scala-Nova.

A little distance from the port, are the ruins of Ephesus, once the most splendid city of Asia Minor, and the metropolis of all Asia. But the chief ornament of Ephesus, was the so much celebrated temple of Diana, built at the common charge of all the states in Asia. It was four hundred and twenty five feet in length, and two hundred in breadth, supported by one hundred and twenty seven pillars, seventy feet high, of which seventy seven were most curiously carved, and the rest polished. The altar was almost wholly the work of Praxiteles. Ruins of the temple, citadel, and baths, are still to be seen. The theatre facing the gulf remains, and the Gymnasicum, is in a good state of preservation. The village of Ajasalu, or Asialouk, consisting of about twenty miserable Turkish huts, alone occupies the site of this ancient city, once the grand emporium of the east, and the wonder of the world.

Ephesus contained one of the churches, whose character and doom are recorded in the book of Revelations; and St. Paul resided there three

years, where he wrought miracles, and was resisted by the Jews. John the Evangelist, and Timothy also resided in Ephesus.

The Gulf of Ephesus, now called Scala-Nova, is formed on the north by the peninsula of Erythræ, whose south point is Cape Bianca, or White Cape, Argennum prom.; on the south is the island of Samos and the mountainous ridge of Mycale, which presses upon the shore;—remarkable in history, for the entire defeat of the great armament by sea and land of Xerxes, when he was returning from his unsuccessful expedition against Greece. Bodroun Island, the Teos of the Ionians, on the north shore of the gulf, is celebrated as the birth place of Anacreon. Lebidus and Colophon, once flourishing cities, are entirely destroyed; but one of the ports of the latter still exists, and is called Zille.

As there are no other towns of much commercial consequence in Anatolia Proper, it is only necessary to notice the most remarkable features of the remaining part of the coast, and the ruins of those rich and magnificent cities, which are celebrated by the geographers, and historians of antiquity.

The Gulf of Ufabassi, named from a little river at its head, has for its north point Cape St. Mary, and for its south Cape del Arbre. It receives the river Mæander, the Boudjuk-Minder of the Turks, whose tortuous course is said to be two hundred miles; towards its mouth it is deep, muddy, and rapid.

MILETUS, which was situated towards the entrance of the gulf, made the most southern of the Ionian cities; it was distinguished above all other Greek cities by the number of its colonies, which peopled the shores of the Propontis and Euxine, as far as the Cimmerian Bosporus. It is extraordinary that the actual site of a city once so illustrious should be unknown. Some authors say its ruins are to be seen near the village of Pelatchi or Pelatsa. It may be added to the honour of Miletus, that Thales, who laid the foundations of philosophy among the Greeks, and to whom the sciences owed their nurture, was one of its citizens. It was also the birth place of Anaximander, the disciple and friend of Thales, and who is said to have first delineated the surface of the earth, and marked the divisions of land and water upon an artificial globe.

Mount Latmus, the scene of the fable of Endymion, rises immediately from the shore of the gulf of Ufabassi.

On the south shore of the gulf of Mylassa, called Assem-Kalasi by the Turks, the Myndus is recognised in Myndes; and the village of Mylassa is built among the ruins of the ancient town, which had a port on the Ceramic gulf.

Cape Crio is the south point of the gulf of Stanco, the ancient Ceramicus. On the north shore, are the ruins of Halicarnassus, a city of Greek foundation, which became the residence of the kings of Caria; and which was ornamented with a superb

tomb, erected by Artemisia to King Mausolus, her husband, from whence has been derived the term Mausoleum. The birth of Herodotus, the most ancient of the Greek historians, of Dionysius, the famous philologist and antiquary, and the defence made by Halicarnassus, when besieged by Alexander, are circumstances which contribute to the fame of the city.

On the spot that it occupied, is a castle called Boudroun by the Turks, which appears to have been built by the Knights of Malta.

Larzo at the head of the gulf, and Stadibo, on the south shore, are of little consequence.

The Gulf of *Doridis*, or Symia, has Cape Crio for the north point, and Cape Volpe, *Cynossema*, on the east: the island of Symia, before it, is small, but inhabited. The rocks round it afford quantities of sponge, diving for which is the chief employment of the inhabitants. On the north shore is port Genovese, the ancient Cnydus, celebrated for the worship of Venus. Between the gulfs of Symia, and Macri are Port Cavalier, Port Marmorice, Port Physco, and Port Eskilis. Port Marmorice is one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean, having capacity for the largest fleets; it is surrounded by lofty mountains, wooded to their summits, and generally separated by narrow vallies, through which run clear streams, imparting freshness, and nourishing a luxuriant vegetation. The town is small and has one mosque.

The gulf of Macri runs in two leagues, between high shores, and terminates in a fine valley. On the west shore is Mount Dœdalus.

The last of the maritime cities of Caria is Caunus, which is thought to be the place named Kaiguez, not far distant from the mouth of a river called Calbis.

KARAMANIA.

Karamania extends along the Mediterranean, which is its southern boundary, to the province of Syria. It formerly had the title of kingdom, and comprehended the ancient maritime territories of Lycia, Pamphylia, and the two Cilicias; a part of Phrygia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Pisidia, Galatia, and Cappadocia.

After various struggles, with the growing power of the Turks, during the course of two centuries, the kingdom was finally subverted by Bajazet II., and received the name of Karaman-Ili. Although the name of Karamania, or Caramania, is still applied to that mountainous tract of country, which forms the southern shore of Asia Minor, by Europeans; and however convenient such a general appellation may be, as a geographical distinction, it is neither used by the present inhabitants, nor is it recognised at the Ottoman Porte.

The names and boundaries of the ancient provinces are entirely obliterated; and the limits even of the present states cannot be ascertained with any precision. Sheltered from all effectual control of the Turkish government, by the great barrier of Mount Taurus, the half-independent and turbulent Pachas, amongst whom they are parcelled, are engaged in constant petty hostilities

with each other, so that their respective frontiers change with the issue of every skirmish.

Groaning under that worst kind of despotism, this unfortunate country has been a continued scene of anarchy, rapine, and contention; her former magnificent cities are deserted, and in ruins; her fertile vallies untilled; and her rivers and harbours have ceased to be navigated.

Notwithstanding the modern spirit of discovery had explored the most remote extremities of the globe, and while the political convulsions of Europe had forced the enterprising traveller into other continents, this portion of the Mediterranean shores remained undescribed and almost unknown, until the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty of Great Britain, ordered a survey, which was completed by Francis Beaufort Esquire, in the year 1812.

Besides its tempting proximity to the borders of Europe, and its easiness of access, this once flourishing region seems to possess eminent claims to attention: it was colonized by that redundant population of ancient Greece, which had gradually spread over the rest of Asia Minor, and which had every where introduced the same splendid conceptions, the same superiority in the arts, that had immortalized the parent country: it was once the seat of learning and riches, and the theatre of some of the most celebrated events, that history unfolds: it was signalized by the exploits of Sesostris, Cyrus, Alexander, Mark Anthony and Pompey; and was dignified by the birth, and the labours of the illustrious Apostle of the Gentiles.

At a few of the western ports, it is true some recent travellers had touched in their voyage to Egypt; Le Brun also landed at Adalia, on his way to the interiour; and as the road from Constantinople to Syria crosses the eastern extremity, some casual notices were to be found of the principal places in that quarter; but of the remainder of this great range of country, the only accounts extant were those of the ancient geographers; and of the coast there were no charts whatever, by which the mariner could steer with entire confidence, before the expedition projected in England, and performed by the learned commander of the Frederiksteen.

Lycia, originally called Mylias, from the Myliæ, a people of Crete, who settled there, received its name from Lycus, the son of Pandion, king of Athens, and at present called Mertiscli, was bounded on the north and east by Phrygia Major, and Pamphylia; on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by Caria. The river Xanthus divides it into two nearly equal parts. A remarkable mountain named Chimæra, about six miles from the sea, has been celebrated by Virgil for its Volcano, near which the Lycians built a city called Hephestiæ, and dedicated it to Vulcan. From the circumstance of its having lions at the top, goats about the middle and snakes at the bottom, it is said the poets feigned the monster Chimeræ, which they represent as having the head, body, and hind parts of those animals.

The soil of the country was fruitful and the air reckoned very wholesome. The Lycians are highly commended by the ancient writers for their sobriety, and manner of administering justice.

The most considerable towns of Lycia were Telmissus, Pinara, Xanthus, Patara, Myra, Lymira, Olympus, and Phaselis.

Pamphilia extended along the coast from Mount Climax, which separated it from Lycia, as far as the chain of mountains which separated it on the east from Cilicia; to the north it had Phrygia. Isauria, and Pisidia are found within the limits assigned by M. d' Anville to Pamphylia. The principal cities were Olbia, Perga, Aspendus, Side, Cibyra, Lyrbe, Corybrassus, Tormessus, or Termessus, Cormosa, Cremna, Baris, Lysinoe or Lysone, Trogitis, Oroanda, Seleucia Ferrea, and Petnelissus.

The interiour of the country is extremely mountainous, and abounds with large flocks of goats, but towards the sea coast the land is remarkably fertile. The Pisidian district of Pamphylia consists of a fruitful plain entirely surrounded by mountains, which affords some minerals, pasture, and great quantities of wood.

Cilicia was overlooked by the ridge of Taurus on the northern side, and bordered the sea on the south, to Mount Amanus, which separated it from Syria. The country is so surrounded by steep and craggy mountains, chiefly the Taurus and Amanus, that it is capable of being defended by a few men

against a large army, there being but three narrow passes leading into it, commonly callod Pylæ Ciliciæ, or the gates of Cilicia; one on the side of Cappadocia, called the pass of mount Taurus, and the other two were called the pass of mount Amanus, and the pass of Syria, leading from Syria. The Persian army marched through the straits of mount Amanus, while that of Alexander was encamped at Issus, not far from the straits of Syria, which lie more to the south, and were guarded by a body of Macedonians, under the command of Parmenio. The straits of mount Taurus Alexander had passed in entering Cilicia; the Persians, who guarded the pass, having retired at the approach of the Macedonians.

The whole country of Cilicia was divided by the ancients into Cilicia Aspera, called by the Greeks Trachæa, and Cilicia Campestris.

The rivers of note in Cilicia, are the Pyramus, the Cidnus, the Calycadmus, the Lamus, and the Sarus, which discharge themselves into that part of the Mediterranean, formerly called the Sea of Cilicia.

The chief cities were Sydra, or Syedra, Nagidus, Anemurium, Arsinoe, Celenderis, or Celandris, Aphrodisias, Holmus, or Holmia, Sarpedon, Zephyrium, Sebaste, Selucia, Domitiopolis, Lamus, Soli, or Solæ, afterwards known by the name of Pompeiopolis, Tarsus, Anchiale, Anazarbum, Epiphania, Issus, and Alexandria.

Cilicia Campestris has been represented as one of the most fruitful countries of Asia, but the

western part as hilly, rocky, and barren, though famous even to this day for an excellent breed of horses, of which large numbers are annually sent to Constantinople, for the use of the Grand Seignior.

This country was first peopled by Tarshish, the son of Javan, and his descendants, whence the whole country was called Tarsis. The ancient inhabitants, it is said, were in process of time expelled by a colony of Phœnicians, who, under the command of Cilix, the brother of Cadmus, first settled in the island of Cyprus.

The Cilicians having voluntarily submitted to Cyrus, they continued tributary to Persia, until the overthrow of that empire; but were governed to the time of Artaxerxes Mnemon, by kings of their own nation. After the extinction of the Persian empire, Cilicia became a Macedonian province. On the death of Alexander, it fell to the share of Seleucus, and continued under his descendants till it was reduced by Pompey. As a proconsular province, it was first governed by Appius Claudius Pulcher, and after him by Cicero, who reduced some strong holds on Mount Amanus. The whole of Cilicia being thus brought under subjection, continued a Roman province until the division of the empire.

The Cilicians were the inventors of a kind of manufacture of hair-cloth, chiefly of goats'-hair, called sack-cloth, and much used in penitentiary humiliations of the Jews, and primitive Christians.

Adana is much resorted to from other towns of Cilicia, especially from the mountain side, for its wines, corn, and fruit, hence dispersed into the most barren parts.

Although it is not commercially important to describe the coast of Karamonia, still it is of some consequence to the navigators of the Levant, to point out the most remarkable head-lands, bays, and ports; while it may be interesting to the antiquary and historian, to notice the vestiges of those magnificent cities, which formerly embellished this part of Asia Minor.

The only maritime towns of consequence, are Makry, Eksenide, Kastelorizo, Adalia, Alaya, Chelindreh, Agha-Liman, Tersoos, and Issus.

MAKRY. The Gulf of Makry or Macri, separates Karamania from Anatolia Proper. Notwithstanding the name of Glaucus appears to have been proper to this gulf, it is also found denominated by that of Telmissus, its ancient city, as it is now by its modern. On the west shore, is mount Dœdalus. Along the eastern side extends the ridge of Mount Cragus, of which a detached chain was distinguished by the name of Anti-Cragus. The extremity of Cragus, that is washed by the sea, forms what is now named Yedy Bouroun, or the Seven Capes; and Chimæra is a volcano in this mountain. On a little river, which falls into the head of the gulf, the ruins of Telmessus are seen; in the midst of them is the present little town of Makry.

Makry is situated on an excellent harbour, sheltered on every side by high land. From thence the government expresses, and travellers from Constantinople, embark for Egypt. Fire-wood is also sent to the same place; and timber, tar, cattle, and salt, are exported to the island of Rhodes. Small vessels are therefore always found in the gulf; and frequent demand, renders provisions cheap and easy to be procured. A massive stone pier extends into the harbour, from the centre of the town.

The gulf of Makry is difficult of access to mariners, and generally dreaded by Greek sailors, because, when sailing towards it, with a leading wind, they often encounter what is called a "head wind," blowing from the gulf, causing a heavy swell in its mouth, where they are also liable to dangerous calms, and to sudden squalls from the lofty mountains around.

The appearance of all the south of Asia Minor, from the sea, is fearfully grand; and perhaps no part of it possesses more eminently those sources of the sublime, vastness, and terror, than the entrance to the gulf of Makry. The mountains are so exceedingly high, that their summits are covered with snow throughout the year; and they are visible, at least to one third part of the whole distance, from the Asiatic to the African continent. The gulf inclines so much towards the south, after passing the islands, which obstruct the entrance, that ships may lie as in a basin. Its extremity is quite land-locked. One of the islands lying towards the

eastern side of the gulf, is covered with buildings, which are the remains of a Genoese town, of considerable size, to which the inhabitants of Makry resort, during summer. Some of the houses, porticoes, baths, and chapels, are yet almost entire. There is no part of the Grecian territory more interesting in its antiquities, than the Gulf of Glaucus.

The ruins of Telmessus, or Telmissus, lie towards the east and west of the present town; or, in truth, all around it: whensoever the modern town was built, it rose from the ruins of the ancient city. The first and principal ruin appears from the sea, before landing, to the west of the town. It is that of an immense theatre, whose enormous portals are yet standing. It seems one of the grandest and most perfect specimens the ancients have left of this kind of building. The situation selected for it, according to the common custom observed throughout Greece, is the side of a mountain, sloping to the sea. Three immense portals conducted to the arena. The stones which compose these gates, are of enormous size. The centre gate way consists of only five; and the two others of three each, placed in the most simple style of architecture, without cementation; indeed every thing at Telmessus is colossal; and some notion may be formed of the astonishing labour necessary in the completion of the edifice to which they belong, when it is stated, that every stone in the exteriour walls of the building, appears sculptured in regular parallelograms.

There were, originally, five large doors leading to the arena. The form of this theatre is semicircular. It has twenty eight rows of seats, and all of these remain entire. They are divided into two parts, by a corridor passing all round. In the upper compartment, on each side of the theatre, is a vaulted chamber; and these are directly opposite each other. The stones whereof the walls consist, between the portals, are eight feet ten inches in length, and placed together without cement, simply lying one upon the other. The elevation of the seats is sixteen inches, and the breadth twenty five. The height of the corridor, passing round the back of the lower tier, is five feet eight inches; so that the height of the person placed in the upper row, was forty two feet above the arena. Before the front of this fine theatre, extended a noble terrace, to which a magnificent flight of steps conducted from the sea. The beautiful harbour of Telmessus, with the precipices, and snow-clad summits around it, was the prospect surveyed by the spectators within; and behind towered the heights of that mountain, to whose shelving sides the edifice was itself accommodated.

Near the ruins of this theatre are other remains, and amongst them is one of a nature too remarkable to be passed without notice. At present it exhibits a lofty and very spacious vaulted apartment, open in front, cut in the solid substance of a rock, beneath the declivity of which the theatre is situated, and close to the sea. The sides of it are of the natural stone; but the back part is of masonry, stuccoed

with so much art, that it presents a close imitation of the appearance presented by the rock itself. From a small aperture broken through the wall, it evidently served as a screen to conceal a hollow recess, of the same height and breadth as that side of the vault. In this recess was probably secreted one of those soothsayers for which Telmessus was anciently renowned; so that when persons entered the vault to consult the oracle, a voice, apparently supernatural, might answer where no person was visible.

A flight of steps conducted from the shore to this remarkable cave; and as it was open in front towards the sea, it does not appear to have served for a place of sepulture. It may therefore be concluded, that it presents a curious relique of that juggling augury, for which this city was particularly famous. Telmessus was so renowned for the art of divination, that Crœsus, king of Lydia, sent to consult its soothsayers, on an occasion mentioned by Herodotus. The famous Haruspex of Alexander the great, was Aristander of Telmessus.

The walls of the theatre furnished materials for building the pier of the present town. The sculptured stones of that sumptuous edifice, may now be discerned in the later masonry of this work. All the marble used by the Turkish inhabitants of the place, in their cemetry, mosque, and public fountains, was taken from the remains of the Grecian city. Within the town of Makry is a marble altar, on which a female figure was represented, with the extraordinary symbols of two hands, figured in bas-relief, as if cut off and placed by her.

The tombs of Telmessus are east of Makry; they are of two kinds; both visible from the sea at a considerable distance. The first, and the more extraordinary, are chambers hewn in the face of perpendicular rocks, worked with such marvellous art as to exhibit open facades, porticoes, with Ionic columns, gates and doors, beautifully sculptured, on which are carved the representation, as of embossed iron work, bolts, and hinges. The whole mountain facing the sea is filled with them. The other kind of tomb is the true Grecian Soros, the Sarcophagus of the Romans. Of this sort there are several, consisting of a single stone, but of a size and grandeur far exceeding any thing of the kind elsewhere; standing, in some instances, upon the craggy pinnacles of lofty precipitous rocks. Nearer the shore and in less elevated situations, appear other tombs, of the same nature, and of still greater size: these are formed of more than one stone; and almost all, of whatever size or form, exhibit inscriptions.

The largest of these near the shore, situated in a valley, between the mountains and the sea, is composed of five immense masses of stone; four being used for the sides, and one for the lid. Upon the right hand of the mouth of the Soros is an inscription, in legible characters, by which it appears that this monument was the TOMB OF HELEN, DAUGHTER OF JASON, A WOMAN OF TELMESSUS; and that it was erected three hundred and seventy seven years before the birth of Christ.

Other sepulchres, of the same form, although not quite so large, consist only of two masses of stone; and to increase the wonder excited by the skill and labour manifested in their construction, they have been almost miraculously raised to the surrounding heights, and there left standing upon the projections and crags of the rocks.

To the east of the town, at a considerable distance from it, near the mouth of the river Glaucus, are the remains of an ancient mole and fortress. The remains of Genoese and Venetian buildings cover all the coast near Makry.

EKSENIDE, Exsenite, or Essenite, occupies the position of Xanthus, the greatest city of Lycia, which stood on the river of the same name, at some distance from the sea, and is celebrated for the siege it sustained against Brutus, and its singularly desperate resistance to the Persian army. The river Xanthus winds through an extensive valley at the foot of the rugged mountains of Cragus; and a little to the eastward of it, the ruins of the city of Patara are to be seen near the sea-shore. This place was famous for a temple of Apollo, said to have been equal to that of Delphos, for its oracle, magnificence and riches; and it was pretended this God divided his presence between them, by giving an alternate half year to each. Ptolemy Philadelphus bestowed many embellishments on Patara, and ordered it to be called Arsinoe, but it recovered its former name, and still preserves many traces of its former grandeur.

The theatre is excavated in the northern side of a small hill, and is somewhat more than a semicircle, whose external diameter is about two hundred feet; it contains thirty four rows of marble seats, few of which have been disturbed; but the superiour preservation of the proscenium, distinguishes it from most of the ancient theatres which are extant.

A small ruined temple stands on the side of the same hill, and not far from thence, towards the summit, there is a deep circular pit, of singular appearance; a flight of steps leads to its bottom, from the centre of which a square pillar rises above the surface of the ground. It is possible that this may have been the seat of the oracle; the insulated pillar may have supported the statue of the Deity, and the pit may have affored some secret means of communication for the priest.

The city walls surrounded an area of considerable extent; they may be easily traced, as well as the situation of a castle, which commanded the harbour, and several towers, which flanked the walls: at their northern extreme, and facing the theatre, one of the gates is still erect.

Outside of the walls, is a multitude of stone sarcophagi, most of them bearing inscriptions, and all of them open and empty. Within the walls, temples, altars, pedestals, and fragments of sculpture, appear in profusion, but mutilated.

Two miles to the eastward of Patara, is a large and gloomy bay called by the Turks Kalamaki, the ancient Port Phœnicus, in which the Roman

fleet anchored previous to the attack on Patara. The water is very deep. Corn is taken on board Greek vessels here for Malta and other parts of the Mediterranean.

KASTELORIZO, or Castel Rosso, is a village on the eastern side of a large rocky island of the same name. The harbour, though small, is safe; merchant vessels of any size can moor within a hundred yards of the houses; and on the other side they may even lie so close to the shore, as to reach it on a plank.

The old castles command the town, the harbour, and the outer anchorage; but they were taken by the Russians and destroyed. On the uppermost, which stands on a picturesque cliff, a few cannon are mounted. On the summit of the island, which is about eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, there is another small ruined fortress. The island is half a league in circuit, and separated from the main by a very narrow channel. The knights of Rhodes kept possession of it for a long time. The town is principally inhabited by Greeks, who are seamen, and employed in conveying timber and wood to Alexandria, which is supplied in a great measure with fuel from the mountains of Karamania. Pilots may generally be met with here, for vessels bound to any part of this coast, to Syria, or to Egypt.

The island has but one small spring, but is supplied with rain water from the cisterns.

Kastelorizo forms the west side of a gulf, which communicates with two capacious harbours, Sevedo and Vathy. In the lime stone cliffs, that rise from Port Sevedo, there are several sepulchres, hollowed out of the rocks; many sarcophagi are also scattered on the summit of the hill. On the top of a neighbouring mountain stands a square tower. Port Vathy is very long, narrow, and deep. The high mountain, that rises from its northern shore, contains many excavated tombs; and on the elevated neck of land that separates it from the gulf, there are remains of considerable buildings. Among others, a theatre, with twenty six rows of seats. The shore is faced with masonry, which appears to have supported a terrace, extending half a mile, along the margin of the bay, and connecting the theatre and other public buildings with the town, near which is a small artificial harbour formed by an ancient pier. Groups of sarcophagi surround this place. This little port is the landing place for boats from the island of Kastelorizo.

To the eastward of Kastelorizo, parallel ranges of hills form the coast into long islands and peninsulas, with deep inlets of the sea between them. The whole of these islands and bays may be included under the general Greek name Kakava.

Kakava bay is separated from the sea by an island of the same name, and from an inner harbour by a narrow neck of land, which terminates in a steep rocky hill, covered with ruined walls; on its summit are the remains of a castle. There is no

doubt that the Kakava island is the Dolichiste of Ptolemy.

About three miles to the eastward of the innumerable islands and creeks of Kakava, a small river that washes the ruins of the ancient and celebrated city of Myra, falls into the sea.

Cape Khelidonia, or Chelidonia, the ancient Promontorium Sacrum, is the termination of a side branch of the vast chain of Mount Taurus. Five barren islands lie within a short distance of the Capes, and preserve the name of Chelidoniæ among the Greeks, which by an easy transition the Turks call Shelidan.

The village of Deliktash, or the "Perforated Rock" is near the mouth of a small river which enters the sea from between two rocky points, at the northern foot of the majestic peak of Adratchan, probably the ancient mount Phœnicus.

This village stands on the site of the great city of Olympus. There are still to be seen the remains of a theatre, temple, and numerous tombs, and columns.

North from Deliktash is the mount Takhtalu, whose bald summit rises in an insulated peak 7,800 feet above the sea. On a small peninsula, at the foot of this mountain, are the remains of the city of Phaselis, with its three ports. The principal port was formed by a stone pier at the western side of the isthmus; it projected two hundred yards into the sea, by which it has been overthrown, and can now only be traced under water. The other two ports were on the eastern side.

The flat top of the peninsula is covered with the remains of the ancient city. The theatre is scooped out of the hill, and part of the proscenium is still erect. It had, originally, twenty one rows of seats.

Fronting the theatre, are the remains of several large buildings, among which stood the temple of Minerva, wherein it is said the spear of Achilles was preserved.

A strait avenue, flagged with marble, leads up from the small eastern port, and terminates between those buildings and the theatre. There are several sarcophagi to be seen on the highlands, and the sea shore, of white marble, richly sculptured.

From the bay, north of Cape Avora, a chain of mountains extends along the shore to the northward. Their outline is extremely broken and picturesque, peak rising over peak in succession, as they recede from the shore, forming the ancient Mount Climax. This mountain, advancing towards the sea, leaves only a narrow passage, through which Alexander on foot conducted his army, when marching from Phaselis into Pamphylia.

ADALIA. There seems to be no foundation for the names Satalia, and Antalia, which have been introduced into the modern maps and geographical works; the inhabitants call both the province and town Adalia, which is evidently derived from the ancient Attalia. According to M. D'Anville,

the modern city of Adalia was the ancient fortress of Olbia, and not Attalia; which is confirmed by the researches of Beaufort.

Adalia is beautifully situated round a small harbour, at the head of the gulf of the same name; the streets appear to rise behind each other, like the seats of a theatre; and on the level summit of the hill, the city is enclosed by a ditch, a double wall, and a series of square towers about fifty yards asunder.

The port is enclosed by two stone piers, which once had towers on the extremities; but they are now in a ruinous state, and the inroads of the sea, unite with the neglect of their present possessors, to insure their destruction.

The gardens round the town, are beautiful. A great variety of fruit trees are cultivated, and considerable corn is raised. The soil is deep, and every where intersected by streams, loaded with calcareous matter, which, after fertilizing the plain, fall over the cliffs, or turn mills in their descent to the sea. Alternate breezes refresh the air in a remarkable manner; for the daily sea-breeze sweeps up the western side of the gulf with accumulated strength; and at night, the great northern valley, which traverses the chain of Mount Taurus, conducts the land wind from the cold mountains of the interiour.

The population of Adalia is about eight thousand, two thirds of which are Mahometans, the other third Greeks. These Greeks are acquainted with no other language than the Turkish. The

influence of commerce on this coast has been but little felt till lately; but the immense demand for wheat in the British garrisons of the Mediterranean, during the war which terminated with the abdication of Napoleon, and the failure of a supply from that once plenteous granary, Sicily, had given such a spur to the enterprising islanders of Psara and Hydra, that in search of it they ransacked the whole surrounding coast of that sea. With dollars in their hands, every creek was explored. The great plain of Adalia felt the effects of this impulse; and even from distant parts of the interiour, camels, horses, and asses, daily brought in their separate ventures, to load the Greek vessels which visited the port.

In the Bazar, cloth, hardware, and many specimens of English and German manufactures are exhibited, which are mostly conveyed by the regular caravans from Smyrna.

Five miles from Adalia, are the ruins of Attalia. Farther to the east are two considerable rivers, Cestrus and Eurymedon. On the latter, Cimon destroyed the Persian fleet; and two hundred and eighty years subsequent to that event, the Rhodian fleet that defeated Hannibal in the memorable sea-fight off Side, put into this river, with thirty two quadriremes, and four triremes. According to the lowest computation of Plutarch, there were five hundred and fifty gallies engaged in the former battle. To the eastward of Mount Climax, the coast assumes a different character from the bluff-cliffs and mountains of Lycia; here, broad swampy

plains extend for some miles behind the belt of sand hills which skirt the shore; groups of low hills succeed, and the mountains lie far inland.

Between the Eurymedon and the Melas, the modern Manavgat, stood the magnificent city of Side, on a low peninsula. It was surrounded by walls flanked with towers. That which faces the land is still perfect, and from the gate a paved street leads to a square, formerly surrounded by double rows of columns, of which only the bases remain. In the centre is a large ruined pedestal, on which probably stood a colossal statue. On one side are the ruins of a temple and a portico.

The theatre is the most striking feature of Side. It is the largest and the best preserved of any in Asia Minor. The exteriour diameter is four hundred feet, that of the area one hundred and twenty five, and the perpendicular height seventy nine feet. It contains forty nine rows of seats, in two series. They are of white marble, and admirably wrought. Allowing eighteen inches for each person to occupy, this theatre would contain upwards of fifteen thousand spectators.

ALAYA or Alarich. The promontory of Alaya forms a natural fortress that might be rendered impregnable; and the numerous walls and towers prove how anxiously its former possessors labored to make it so. It is separated from the adjacent mountains by a broad plain, and a low sandy isthmus, from which it abruptly rises. Two of its sides are cliffs, of from five to six hundred feet in height,

and absolutely perpendicular; and the eastern side, on which the town is placed, is so steep, that the houses seem to rest on each other. Its present importance is not great, though the capital of a Pachalic; the streets and houses are indifferent; there are but few mosques and they are mean. The inhabitants do not exceed two thousand. This place has but little trade.

The bay is open to southerly winds; the anchorage is not good, and there is no harbour or pier.

Alaya stands on the site of Coracesium, which alone shut its gate against Antiochus, when all the remaining fortresses of Cilicia had surrendered.

In the modern charts, Cape Baldo seems to answer to the situation of Alaya; and D'Anville gives it the name of Ubaldo, but those names are unknown to the inhabitants of the country.

About twenty five miles from Alaya, the hill and Cape of Selinty rises steep from the plain, on one side, and breaks off into a chain of stupendous cliffs on the other: on the highest point of these are the ruins of a castle. There can be no doubt that Selinty was the ancient Selinus, which, upon the death of Trajan, assumed the name of Trajanopolis. The remains of a theatre, public edifices, numerous tombs, part of an extensive aqueduct, and baths, mark the position of the city.

The great arm of Mount Taurus proceeds in a direct line from Alaya to Cape Anamour, and there terminates, in a high bluff knob, one side of which is inaccessible, and the other has been well fortified

by a castle and outworks, placed on the summit; from which two walls descending to the shore, separate it from the rest of the promontory. The inner wall is flanked with towers. Two aqueducts, on different levels, that wind along the hill for several miles, supplied the fortress with water. In the interval between the two walls, are some large buildings, and two theatres. Outside the walls, is a wide field of ruins, which appear from the top of the cape, like the remains of a large city; but it is a city of tombs. They are small buildings, detached from each other, and mostly of the same size, with arched roofs. Each tomb consists of two chambers; the inner one is subdivided into cells for the bodies, and the outer apartment is provided with small recesses and shelves. These antichambers are stuccoed, and neatly ornamented with that kind of border, which is commonly called "a la Grecque," but which the ancients termed "Mæandrus."

The city whose remains have been described, is altogether deserted, and the Turks call it Esky (Old) Anamour. The promontory on which it stands, is the southernmost extremity of Asia Minor, and is evidently the ancient Anemurium.

Anamour Castle, though in a very ruinous state, has a resident Agha. It stands on the edge of the sea, about six miles to the eastward of the Cape.

CHELINDREH, Celindro, or Kelman, is a small port between Cape Kizliman and Cape Cavaliere, from whence the couriers from Constantinople to Cyprus embark.

This place answers to the situation of the ancient Celenderis, from which the present name of Chelindreh is evidently derived. Amongst the ruins of a fortress, is a hexagonal tower, that has been rent down the middle, as if by an earthquake. On one side of the town, are several well arched vaults, and on the other a great number of the sepulchral monuments, and sarcophagi. Near the shore stands a cenotaph; it has a single arch on each side, which supports a pyramidal roof of large stones. There are three small islands in front of Chelindreh.

The peninsula of Cape Cavaliere, is the last and highest of the series of noble promontories that project from this coast; its white marble cliffs, rising perpendicularly from the sea to the height of six or seven hundred feet. Every accessible part of this peninsula has been defended by walls; and opposite the isthmus, there is a broad bank, the remains of entrenchments. From Cape Cavaliere, the high mountains recede from the coast; and a succession of low points take place of the rocky outline, west of that promontory.

AGHA-LIMAN is a small sheltered bay, that formerly served for the harbour to Selefkeh. It is commanded by a fortress near the shore. Selefkeh is situated amidst the ruins of Seleucia, on the Calycadnus, or Ghiuk-Sooyoo. Eastward of Agha-Liman, an extensive sandy plain stretches into the sea; the south-west point terminating in a low dangerous spit, which the ancients called Zephyrium

Prom., and now bears the opprobrious name of Lissan el Kahpeh, an Arabic expression equivalent to the Frank or Italian phrase Lingua di Bagascia, by which the pilots sometimes call it.

The Ghiuk Sooyoo river, the parent of this great alluvial plain, issues from its eastern angle. The shore presents a continued scene of ruins, among which are a few miserable villages, from Korghos to the river Tersoos. Beyond the Lamas the celebrated theatre and tall columns of Soli are visible, at a considerable distance from the coast. This ancient Greek city was reduced to an inconsiderable number of inhabitants, when Pompey established there the pirates, who had been admitted to a capitulation, causing the place to take the name of Pompeiopolis. The first object that presents itself on landing, is a beautiful harbour, or basin, with parallel sides, and circular ends; it is entirely artificial, being formed by surrounding walls or moles, which are fifty feet in thickness, and seven in height. They are constructed of rubble, bedded in a strong cement, but faced and covered with blocks of yellowish lime-stone, which have been cramped together with iron dove-tails. The pier heads have been overthrown, and the inner part of the harbour is choked with sand and rubbish.

Opposite to the entrance of the harbour, a portico rises from the surrounding quay, and opens to a double row of two hundred columns, which, crossing the town, communicates with the principal gate towards the country; and from the outside of that gate, a paved road continues in the same line, to a

bridge over a small river. Of the two hundred columns, only forty four are now standing; the remainder lie on the spot where they fell, intermixed with a vast assemblage of other ruined buildings, which were connected with the colonnade. Some of the pillars are Corinthian, others are of the composite order.

The theatre is almost destroyed. The city walls, strengthened by numerous towers, passed over the hill, on which it stood, and entirely surrounded the town; but the foundations only of these walls remain. An aqueduct may be traced along the paved road, and across the river, to a hill two miles distant.

Detached ruins, tombs, and sarcophagi, are scattered to some distance from the walls on the outside of the town.

Near the village of Karadoovar, are some remains of the extensive city of Anchiale, which owed its foundation to Sardanapalus, the walls of which were extant in Arrian's time.

TERSOOS is on the river Cydnus, about twelve miles from its mouth, and occupies the position of Tarsus. It contains several thousand inhabitants. The houses are generally small, and wretched; but the Bazars are well stocked with merchandise, and the trade of the place is considerable.

Tarsus was the capital of Cilicia, and the rival of Athens and Alexandria, in every department of art and science. It is still venerable as the birth place of St. Paul; and here the emperor Julian was buried.

The silver Cydnus, which once washed the majestic temples and palaces of ancient Tarsus, fertilized the luxuriant plain where Sardanapalus had engraved on the pedestal of his statue, "Enjoy life; all else is nothing," and which floated Cleopatra's magnificent barge, when she was summoned to appear before Mark Anthony, and by her voluptuous charms, transformed that exasperated Roman chieftain, into an obsequious lover, is now almost inaccessible.

The extreme coldness of this celebrated river, is said to have occasioned the death of Frederick Barbarossa, who was marching to Palestine with an army of the Cross, and to have proved nearly fatal to Alexander the Great.

From the mouth of the Tersoos to Cape Karadash, the coast is a strait sandy beach. Cape Karadash is a white cliff, about one hundred and thirty feet high, and is the first interruption of that low sandy beach, which commences near the river Lamas. On the eastern side of the Cape, there are two small islets, covered with large square stones, the ruins of ancient buildings. They afford tolerable shelter to the anchorage between them and the shore, where there is a Khan, of considerable resort, there being a regular communication from thence to Iskenderoon, and the coast of Syria.

To the eastward of Karadash, the same dreary waste of sand again recurs, and extends to the river Jyhoon, Geihoon, or Jyhan, the ancient Pyramus, which issues through a chasm in Mount Taurus.

ISSUS, the famous scene of a great victory of Alexander over Darius, retains its name under the form of Aiasse, Aios, or Ajasso, which is a considerable town. Baiæ is sufficiently evident in Paias, or Byas, a large walled town and castle, which has a trade with Cyprus, Syria, and Egypt.

SYRIA.

Syria is bounded on the north by the mountains of Almadagh, the ancient Mons Amanus, and extends along the coast, from the river Byas to the torrent of El-Arisch, which separates it from Egypt, and has the desert of Arabia on the east. The name, which has been transmitted to us by the Greeks, is an abridgement of Assyria. The Orientals called it Aram, from the fifth son of Shem, and the Arabians now call it Barr-el-Sham.

This province comprehends Phœnice or Phœnicia, commonly named by the Jews Canaan; but these two names were most generally swallowed up by those of Palestine and Syria; or rather Phœnice, Palestine, and Syria, were promiscuously used for each other.

Before the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, the whole coast of the Mediterranean Sea, from Libanus to mount Cassus, was inhabited by the Canaanites, afterwards called Phœnicians, and the Philistines. These people lost part of their possessions by Joshua, who put the Israelites in possession of the coast from Jamnia to mount Carmel. But when the Israelites were carried into captivity by Salmanasser, 721 years before Christ, the country returned to its first masters. From this time the Phœnicians and Philistines were so united, that

they were considered as the same people, and the whole coast was known by the name of Phœnicia.

As merchants, the Phœnicians may be said to have engrossed all the commerce of the western world; and as navigators, they were the boldest, the most experienced, and greatest discoverers of ancient times; indeed they had for many ages no rivals. They affected no empire but that of the sea, and seemed to aim at nothing but an unmolested enjoyment of their trade. This they extended to all the known parts to which they could reach; to Spain, to the British isles, and to other places in the ocean, without the straits of Gibraltar; and in general, to all the ports of the Mediterranean, the Euxine, and the lake Mæotis. In all these parts they had settlements. Besides this maritime commerce, they had an inland trade in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Arabia, and India. In connexion with the navigation of the Phœnicians, were their voyages in the service of Solomon, and the long voyage, which some of them undertook, in the service of Necho, king of Egypt, round Africa.

The glass of Sidon, the purple of Tyre, and the exceeding fine linen they wore, were the product of their own country, and of their own invention. For their extraordinary skill in working metals, in hewing timber, and in a word, for their perfect knowledge of what was solid, great and ornamental in architecture, it is only necessary to be reminded of the large share they had in erecting and decorating the temple at Jerusalem, under king Hiram. Their fame for taste, design, and ingenious inven-

tion was such, that whatever was elegant, great or pleasing, in apparel, vessels, or toys, was distinguished, by way of excellence, with the epithet of "Sidonian;" Sidon being one of the chief cities of Phœnicia.

After a variety of vicissitudes, Phœnicia fell under the power of foreign masters, and in our day we have seen fulfilled the melancholy prophecies of Ezekiel and Isaiah.

A considerable part of Syria consists of a chain of mountains, which distribute themselves in various directions from one leading branch: and such, in fact, is the appearance it presents, whether it is approached from the side of the sea, or the immense plains of the desert. These mountains, as they vary their levels and situations, are also greatly changed in their form. Between Alexandretta and the Orontes, the firs, larches, oaks, box-trees, laurels, yews, and myrtles, give them an air of loveliness, which delights the traveller. On some declivities are cottages, environed with fig-trees, and vineyards. The inferiour branches, which extend to the northward of Aleppo, on the contrary, present nothing but bare rocks, without verdure, or earth.

The rivers of Syria are generally but torrents, which are nearly dry in summer. The Jordan, the Orontes and the Adonis, which are the most considerable, hardly deserve the name of rivers, as the channels of the two former are scarcely sixty paces wide at their mouths. The obstacles that occur in several places, at the issue and in the course of the

rivers have contributed to form considerable lakes, such as those of Antioch, Aleppo, Damascus, Houla, Tabaria, and the Dead Sea.

Syria unites different climates under the same sky, and collects within a narrow compass, pleasures and productions, which nature has elsewhere dispersed at great distances of time and places. In spite of the barbarism of a government, which is an enemy to all industry and improvements, the variety this province affords is astonishing. Besides wheat, rye, barley, beans, and the cotton plant, which is cultivated every where, a multitude of useful and agreeable productions are found, appropriated to different situations. Palestine abounds in sesamum, and other valuable productions, as good as those of Egypt. Maize thrives near Balbec, and even rice is cultivated with success. They plant sugar canes in the gardens of Saide, and of Bairout, which flourish equal to those of the Delta. Indigo grows, without cultivation, on the banks of the Jordan; tobacco is grown throughout all the mountains. As for trees, the olive of Provence grows at Antioch and Ramla, to the height of the beech; the white mulberry-tree constitutes the wealth of the whole country of the Druses, by the beautiful silks which are produced upon it; while the vine, supported on poles, or winding round the oaks, supplies grapes, which afford red and white wines, that might rival those of Bordeaux. Gaza produces dates and pomegranates; Tripoli affords oranges; Bairout, figs, and bananas, not inferiour to those of St Domingo; Aleppo enjoys the exclusive advan-

tage of producing pistachios; and Damascus of possessing all the fruits known in the milder climates of Europe.

On the mountains, and in the elevated plains, which stretch to the eastward, the air is light, pure and dry; while on the coast, it is moist and heavy, and exceedingly unwholesome.

Within 2500 years, we may reckon ten invasions which have introduced into that country a succession of foreign nations: first, the Assyrians of Nineveh, who, passing the Euphrates about the year 750 before the christian era, obtained possession of almost the whole country lying to the north of Judea; next the Chaldeans of Babylon, who, having destroyed the power on which they were dependent, succeeded, as by hereditary right, to its possessions, and completed the conquest of Syria, except only the isle of Tyre. The Chaldeans were followed by the Persians under Cyrus; and the Persians by the Macedonians, under Alexander. The people, who found in the Selucidæ only cruel depots and oppressors, seeing themselves reduced to the necessity of bearing some yoke, preferred the lightest, and yielding to the arms of Pompey, Syria became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, when the sons of Theodosius divided their immense patrimony, this country was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. Such was its situation, when in the year 622, the Arabian tribes collected under the banners of Mahomet, seized, or rather laid it waste. Since that period, torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fatimites,

and the Ommaides; wrested from the caliphs by their rebellious governors; taken from them by the Turkman soldiery; invaded by the European crusaders; retaken by the Mamelukes of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it has at length fallen into the hands of the Ottoman Turks, who have been its masters nearly three centuries.

Among the different inhabitants of Syria, some are dispersed over every part of the country, and others confine themselves to particular spots. The Greeks Proper, the Turks, and the Arabian peasants, belong to the former class, with this difference, that the Turks reside only in the towns, where they are in possession of the military employments, and the offices of the magistracy, and where they exercise the arts. The Arabs and the Greeks inhabit the villages, and form the class of husbandmen in the country, and the inferiour people in the towns. The part of the country which contains the most Greek villages, is the pachalic of Damascus.

The Greeks of the Romish communion, are all retired within the towns, where they cultivate the arts and commerce.

The Maronites, or Greeks of the sect of the monk Maron, form a national body, which occupies, almost exclusively, the whole country comprised between Nahr-el-kelb and Nahr-el-bared, from the summit of the mountains on the east, to the Mediterranean on the west.

The Druses, one of the three classes of Arabs, border upon them, and extend from Nahr-el-kelb to the neighbourhood of Sour, between the valley of Bekaa and the sea.

The Ansarian Arabs are dispersed throughout the mountains, from Nahr-akkar as far as Antakia.

The Turkmans, the Curds, and the Bedouins, have no fixed habitations, but are perpetually wandering with their tents and herds, in limited districts, of which they look upon themselves as the proprietors. The Turkman hordes generally encamp on the plain of Antioch; the Curds in the mountains, between Alexandretta and the Euphrates; and the Bedouins spread over the whole frontier of Syria, adjacent to their deserts, and even the plains of the interiour part of the country.

Syria is divided into the five governments, or pachalics, of Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, and Palestine; the whole of which, is computed to bring into the Grand Seignior's treasury less than a million and a half of dollars. All the troops united, amount to no more than five thousand seven hundred men.

The government of the Turks in Syria, is a pure military despotism.

Almost the whole commerce of this territory is in the hands of the Franks, Greeks, and Armenians. France is said to have had the greatest trade to Syria of any European nation. The principal cities are Aleppo and Damascus. The maritime towns are Alexandretta, Suadea, Latakia, Tripoli, Gobail, Beirut, Saide, Sur, Acre, Jaffa, Scalona, and Gaza.

ALEPPO, called by the Arabs Haleb, to which is usually added the epithet Al Shahba, is situated, at a considerable height above the level of the sea, near the river Kowick, which runs in a small stream to the west of the city. Its distance from Scanderoon or Alexandretta, the nearest sea-port, is between ninety and a hundred miles. Some have supposed that Aleppo was the Zobah of Scripture; but it was more probably, the Berœa of the Greeks. This city including its extensive suburbs, occupies eight small hills, the intermediate vallies, and a considerable extant of flat ground, comprehending in the whole a circuit of about seven miles; though the city itself is not above three and one half miles in circumference. The wall that surrounds it, which was built, or at least repaired by the Mameluke princes, is neglected and mouldering into ruin. Besides this wall, the city was formerly defended by a wide and deep ditch, which is now filled with rubbish, or converted into garden grounds. It has at this time, nine gates, two to the south, two to the east, two to the north, and three to the west. One of the northern gates formerly called the Jew's gate, which the son of Saladin changed into Bab al Naser, or Gate of Victory, was once, according to the missionaries, the residence of the prophet Elisha, and it has lamps, which are kept constantly burning, in commemoration of that saint.

Aleppo is the metropolis of Syria, and deemed, in importance, the third city in the Ottoman empire. It is in general well built, and the houses within are grand and handsome. The streets are better

disposed and broader than those of eastern cities; they are well paved and remarkably clean; and they have a commodious foot-way, on each side, raised half a foot above the other part. The mosques in Aleppo are numerous; of which seven or eight are reckoned magnificent, though none have more than a single minaret. Into these mosques none but Moslems are permitted to enter; and it is only one of them into the court yards of which Jews and Christians are allowed admission. The public edifices next in importance, are the Khans or Caravansaries, intended principally for the accommodation of strangers, and partly as warehouses for goods. The Bazars are lofty stone edifices, arranged in the form of a long gallery, arched above, or roofed with wood. Of these the principal are situated close to one another, in that part of the city that is contiguous to the great Khan; and others are distributed through several parts of the town, and the suburb called Bankusa, where the corn-market is kept. The streets, in which are shops, for the necessaries of life, are also called bazars, and they are defended from the sun by mats spread on wooden rafters, projecting from each side. The bazar gates are regularly shut at sunset, and watchmen, provided with a pole and a lamp, are stationed for the night within them. There are also gates and watchmen in the principal streets.

The public baths, or hummums, do not contribute much to the embellishment of the city, as their fronts, to the street, are very simple; but the

coffee-houses, which are spacious and handsome, and dispersed through all quarters of the town, attract the notice of strangers. They are gaudily painted, and furnished with matted platforms and benches; and those of the better sort have a fountain in the middle, with a gallery for musicians.

The dwelling houses of Aleppo comprehend the Seraglios, or palaces, the houses of the opulent merchants, and the habitations of the middling, and ordinary people. The seraglio, in which the Bashaw of Aleppo usually resides, is situated near the castle, and is a very ancient and extensive building, surrounded by a strong and lofty wall. The gates of this edifice lead to several interiour courts, which are destined for barracks, stables, an hippodrome, and various other offices. The principal building contains apartments for the bashaw, his harem, household officers, and pages. There are five or six other seraglios of more modern date, that are much smaller, well built, and richly decorated; they were erected at different periods by former bashaws, and belong to their heirs. They are now occasionally let to such governors as do not choose to reside in the old seraglio, and to other officers of the Porte, who visit Aleppo on public business. Other buildings constructed on the same plan with these, though not denominated seraglios, are occupied by the principal agas and effendees.

The roofs of all the houses, those that have domes excepted, are flat, and plaistered with a composition of mortar, tar, ashes and sand, which in time becomes very hard. These flat roofs, or ter-

races, are separated by party walls, and most of the natives sleep on them in summer.

The castle, which stands on a hill near the north-east corner of the city, and which is encompassed by a broad deep ditch, about half a mile in circumference, may be distinguished at a considerable distance. It is deemed, by the natives, absolutely impregnable. It is of importance as a magazine for munitions of war, in times of hostility with Persia, for the awe of the city, and an asylum to the magistrates in case of insurrection; as a prison for state criminals, and a place of execution. The aga of the castle is immediately dependent upon the Porte, and commands a numerous garrison.

The number of inhabitants at Aleppo has been computed at from one to three hundred thousand; but Dr. Russell conjectures they amount to about 235,000, of whom 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Christians, and 5,000 Jews. The language universally spoken by the natives is the Arabic; and the Turkish, which is spoken by people of condition, and which is the court language, is said to be corrupted by the concourse of strangers from the northern provinces. The complexion of the people is naturally fair, their hair black, or of a dark chestnut colour, and their eyes for the most part black. The females affect to appear full and plump; they use no stays, and wear their girdles loose. The men gird themselves tightly with a broad belt, and a long shawl cincture.

The first class of the inhabitants of Aleppo, comprehending all Mahometans, are a mixed race,

partly descended from those who inhabited the city before it was subdued by the emperor Selim in 1516; partly from such as came to settle in the new conquest, and from others drawn thither by commerce, from most of the Ottoman provinces. They are united under the same government, and belong to the sect of Sonnites.

The Christian population consists of 13,500 Greeks, 6750 Armenians, 3750 Syrians, 3000 Maronites, and the remainder of European strangers, or Franks, as they are called, occasionally resident in the city, such as English, French, Venetian, Dutch, Tuscan, or imperial subjects. The language in common use among the latter is the Italian. Each of the four Christian nations has a church, and enjoys perfect toleration.

The Jews have one synagogue, which possesses a manuscript of the Old Testament, which, as they pretend, is of high antiquity. For its antiquity, they urge the concurrent tradition of their rabbies, and a prayer at the end of it for the preservation of the temple; from which they conclude, that it must have been written before the expedition of Titus. Jews are distinguished by their violet-coloured babooge, and their turban, which is lower than that of the Christians. Few of them apply themselves to manufactures, or to manual trades; most of them are bankers, or merchants; the others are brokers, grocers, or pedlars. They are generally more sober than the Christians. Some of the women are very handsome.

The people of Aleppo in general lead a sedentary life. Dancing is not deemed a genteel accomplishment. Chess, and a kind of back-gammon are played by both sexes. They have two other games peculiar to the country, called mankala and tabwaduk. The Turks play merely for amusement; gaming being prohibited by the Koran. The natives observe very regular hours. They rise with the sun, and are in bed between nine and ten at night. The women never appear in the street after dark. The coffee-houses are not visited by persons of the first rank, but by all others indiscriminately, who are entertained by a band of music, a puppet-show, and a story-teller. Tobacco is smoked immoderately by all the men, and by many of the women. The practice of taking snuff is much less common. The custom of taking opium is held almost equally scandalous with that of drinking wine, and is practised by few openly, except by persons regardless of their reputation. The bagnio, or hummum, is much resorted to by persons of both sexes.

The city is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct from two springs, at the distance of eight miles to the north. This aqueduct, which is said to be coeval with the city, was repaired by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine, and enlarged by the son of Saladin. It supplies with water, a range of gardens, formed on its banks, and called the gardens of Babullah. They extend about twelve miles, and the whole tract is subdivided into square or oblong fields, bordered with

dwarf trees, flowering shrubs, and taller trees, such as the plane, weeping willow, ash, and white poplar. Within these enclosures, are cultivated mad-apples, melons, and cucumbers, with a variety of esculent roots, cabbages, and greens; in others, cotton, tobacco, sesamum, palma christi, and lucern; and some are sown with barley, which is used in the spring as green fodder for the horses. Among these enclosures, are large plantations of pomegranate, plum, and cherry trees, and sometimes groves, composed of the various fruit trees which the country produces.

The gardens, those of Babullah excepted, are supplied from the river by means of Persian wheels. In most of the gardens are summer houses, furnished with fountains, and with kiosks, or a kind of balconies, projecting over the river.

The environs afford several varieties of grapes, pistachio nuts, white and red mulberries, pomegranates, several varieties of figs, cherries, apricots, plums, apples, pears, quinces, almonds, walnuts, hazel-nuts, and jujubes; the latter being much valued as a medicine.

Aleppo, though encompassed by hills, is well ventilated, and enjoys a pure, penetrating air, which is reckoned so salubrious, that from the end of May to the middle of September, the inhabitants are accustomed to sleep exposed on their terraces. The spring commences early in February, when the fields are covered with an agreeable verdure. In the beginning of May the grain begins to be yellow. Some showers commonly fall in the begin-

ning of June; but from the middle of this month to the middle of September, it is extraordinary to see any rain. The heat of July and August is mitigated by the westerly breezes; but when these fail, the weather becomes oppressively warm. The trees retain their leaves till the beginning of December, and the most delicate persons have no fire till the middle of this month. Although there is almost always some frost in winter, many years pass without snow. The narcissus is in flower during the greatest part of the winter, and violets and hyacinths are plentiful in January.

The olives produced at Aleppo resemble the Spanish olives, but are not so large. The city is principally supplied with oil from Edlib and adjacent villages.

Aleppo, imperfectly defended, and exposed to the approaches of assailants by the rising grounds that environ it, is a place of no importance in time of war; but, considered as a commercial city, it is the emporium of Armenia, and the Diarbekir; sends caravans to Bagdad, and into Persia; and communicates with the Persian Gulf and India by Bassora; with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus; and with Europe by Scanderoon and Latakia.

When Bassora came under the Turkish dominion, the various nations of Europe were permitted to established factories there, and until the middle of the eighteenth century, this port remained the immediate entrepot of the commerce between India and the Mediterranean. At that period, Muscat having received a stable government, and being de-

clared a free port, the merchants of India found it more advantageous to dispose of their goods there, than convey them in their own vessels to Bassora; the whole trade of the Persian Gulf in the first instance, therefore, centered at Muscat, and Bassora is now seldom visited by the vessels of Europeans; but an enterprising citizen of the United States, Captain Henry Austin, has made several voyages, from New York, to the mouths of the Euphrates and Tigris, since 1814.

From Muscat the Arabs convey in their own vessels to all parts of the gulf, and principally to Bassora, the merchandise they thus procure from India.

The imports from India to the Persian Gulf, are silk and cotton mixed manufactures of Surat; long-cloths and rice, &c. of Coromandel; muslins and sugars of Bengal; silks and sugar of China; pepper, sandal-wood, and cardamums of Malabar; spices of Ceylon and the Moluccas; indigo, drugs, iron, lead, and woollens of Europe through India.

About the half of the objects imported are supposed to be consumed in the interiour of Persia, a small part in Arabia, and the rest find their way to Europe from Bassora; the merchandise which can afford this last expensive conveyance being muslins, silks, spices, pearls, and drugs, together with the coffee of Arabia.

These articles, being collected at Bassora, are conveyed to Helle, on the Euphrates, and from thence by land to Bagdad; this route being generally preferred, because the Euphrates is much

more easily ascended than the Tigris. On quitting Bassora, all merchandise belonging to the natives of India of every description pays a duty of seven and a half per cent., and that belonging to Europeans three per cent. On entering Bagdad, the native merchants pay eight and a half per cent., upon *merchandise of weight*, and five on *precious* merchandise; the former includes the metals, coffee, tobacco, sugar, pepper, &c.; and the latter all kinds of cloth of whatever nature. The Europeans pay three per cent. on all goods indifferently.

There are no duties on quitting Bagdad, from whence the merchandise is conveyed to Aleppo by two routes; the first follows the direction of the Tigris by Kerkouk, Erbil, and Mossul, where the river is crossed, and thence to Nisibis, Merdin, and Aleppo: the second route follows the windings of the Euphrates by Hit and Mesched, where it quits the river and crosses the desert to Aleppo.

The returns from the Mediterranean to the Gulf are specie, with which Turkey pays for nearly the whole of the Indian goods she consumes. Copper of Asia Minor and gall-nuts, satins, velvets and brocades of France; Languedoc woollens, called londrins, which being lighter and cheaper than the English broad-cloths, are preferred in Persia; iron in bars, steel, brass and iron wire, Venice glass, cochineal, wrought coral, yellow amber, white and red lead and needles.

The merchandise for Bassora pays no tolls on quitting Bagdad; but on entering Bassora all merchandise pays seven and a half per cent., and five per cent. on quitting it for India or Persia.

The commerce between India and Europe, by the Persian Gulf, would certainly be much more considerable than it is, were the various dangers and obstacles which exist removed: these are, principally, the Gulf being infested by pirates; the heavy duties on the transit from Bassora to Bagdad; and the risk the caravans run of being plundered in the route, by the wandering Arabs. The only advantage, however, that the route by the Persian Gulf possesses over that by the Red Sea, is in the shorter navigation from India to Bassora, than to Suez; but this is more than counter-balanced by the greater length, and difficulty of the conveyance by land. The desert to be crossed from Bagdad to the Mediterranean is six hundred miles; while that from Cairo to Suez is only eighty miles; and the navigation by the Euphrates from Bassora to Bagdad is three hundred miles, while that by the Nile from Cairo to Alexandria is only about one hundred and thirty.

The city of Bassora, Bussora, Balsora, Basrah, or Bursa, called by the Arabs Irak, and Al Sure, contains eighty thousand inhabitants, chiefly Arabs. It is situated on the western banks of the Shat al Arab, which is a navigable canal, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. This canal is navigable for vessels of seventy tons to the Euphrates, and thence to the Gulf of Persia, from whence it is distant about forty five miles.

Commerce is principally carried on at Aleppo by barter. The chief commodities of the country are raw and spun cotton, coarse linens fabricated

in the villages, raw silk, silk stuffs manufactured in the city, copper, coarse cloths called bourrers, goats' hair, pistachio nuts, the gall-nuts of the Curdestan, the merchandise of India, and Persia. The articles supplied by Europe, besides those before named are woolen cloths, medicines, sugar, coffee, and some other groceries. The English, French, Dutch and Austrians have consuls, and factories in Aleppo. The consular houses are respected as sanctuaries: the officers of justice cannot enter the houses of private Frank merchants without permission. The custom on goods is very favourably rated; and in all suits, at the makkany court, above the amount of an inconsiderable sum, they have a right to decline the incompetency of the court, and to remove the cause to Constantinople. In consequence of the regard publicly paid by the government to the Europeans, they are commonly treated with civility by people of all ranks.

DAMASCUS. Demeshk, the ancient Oriental name of this city, is known only to geographers. The Arabs call it El-Sham, agreeably to their custom of bestowing the name of the country on its capital. It is about four miles and a half in circuit, situated in a vast plain, open to the south and east, and shut in towards the west and north by mountains, which limit the view at no great distance; but in return, a number of rivulets arise from these mountains, which render the territory of Damascus the best watered, and most delicious

province of all Syria; the Arabs speak of it with enthusiasm; and think they can never sufficiently extol the freshness and verdure of its orchards, the abundance and variety of its fruits, its numerous streams, and the clearness of its rills and fountains. No city contains so many canals and fountains; each house has one; and all these waters are furnished by three rivulets or branches of the same river, which, after fertilizing the gardens for a course of three leagues, flow into a hollow of the Desert to the south-east, where they form a morass called Beheirat-el-Mardi, or the Lake of the meadow.

With such a situation, it cannot be disputed that Damascus is one of the most agreeable cities in Turkey; but it is still deficient in point of salubrity.

The houses in the interior of the city, are built of solid materials, and have generally two stories, and flat roofs. They have but few windows, small doors, and unadorned fronts. The streets are well paved, aud have elevated foot paths on each side; they are of regular width, but not in regular lines.

It is generally understood in the country, that the city of Damascus contains four hundred thousand inhabitants. This calculation is considered exaggerated by recent travellers. Ali Bey, or Bahdia, who visited Damascus in 1807, estimated the population of the city, the suburbs, and the gardens, at about two hundred thousand souls, amongst whom were reckoned nearly twenty thousand Catholic Christians, five thousand schis-

matics, and one thousand Jewish families; the remainder of the inhabitants are Arabs and Turks.

The large square courts of the city are beautiful, with fragrant trees, and marble fountains, and compassed round with splendid apartments. There are some tolerably wide streets, principally in the quarter where the Seraya, or the palace of the Pacha is situated. This building is so completely surrounded by houses, that the large gate of entrance is alone to be seen. The Kalaa, or castle, faces the Pacha's palace.

Damascus contains more than five hundred large edifices, which may be called palaces; but as their magnificence is confined to the interior, their fronts being in no wise distinguished from other houses, they do not in the least contribute to embellish the city.

The chief mosque is a grand building, on account of its extent; at the outside of the entrance, there is a most superb fountain, the water of which is thrown to the height of twenty feet; around this fountain is a coffee-house. There is in the inside of the mosque, a large court surrounded with galleries, and arches, resting on square pillars. In the middle of this court, is another fountain, with a grove on each side. From this court is the entrance to the principal body of the mosque, which contains three immense naves from east to west, composed of arches resting on large columns; these naves are nearly four hundred feet long. In the middle of the central nave, are four enormous pillars that support a large cupola of stone. There

are a number of iron and wooden frames in the form of cages, suspended from all parts of the roof of the mosque, which are destined to hold small lamps during the illumination nights.

The number of mosques and chapels is truly inconceivable. The mosque Zekia, which is to the north-west of the city, contains a hospital for the sick and poor. It consists of a very large quadrangle, lined with a colonnade. The entrance is supported by large columns of red granite. In the middle is to be seen a beautiful cupola, surrounded by several smaller ones, and accompanied by two lofty minarets. The apartments for the sick and lame are numerous. Adjacent to them is a large garden.

The different christian communities have each their temple in Damascus. There is a Greek, a Maronite, a Syrian, and an Armenian church; three convents of Franciscan monks. The united or Catholic Greeks have no temples of their own; they celebrate their worship in the chapels of the convents. There are eight synagogues for the Jews, who are well treated.

The bazars are in general covered with wooden virandahs, which have windows open in the upper part. There is a new and handsome one in front of the Seraya.

The shops are, as it were, encumbered with merchandise, particularly the silk ware-houses, which are very numerous, and contain immense stores. Here may be found the fine cloths of India and Persia; but the greatest part of the cloths are

manufactured upon the spot. These articles are in such great abundance, that there are several streets of ware-houses filled with them, from one end to the other. There are reckoned more than four thousand manufactories of silk and cotton stuffs at Damascus.

Next to the ware-houses of silks and cottons, the shops of the saddlers are the most numerous, and occupy the second degree of eminence in the city. These two branches of commerce are carried on to a great extent here, because Turkey, Egypt, Africa, and Arabia consume the silks; and the articles of leather are bought up by the Arabs that people the vast deserts in the vicinity, as far as Bagdad and Medina, and who have no market at which they can buy in preference to Damascus.

The armourers form also one of the principal bodies of merchants, although the celebrated manufacture of Damascene sabres no longer exists. Those which are now made, are not of superior temper to those of other places in Turkey. The sabres of the ancient manufactory pass from hand to hand, and are esteemed very precious, of course the price is enormous. The sabres made at Khorassan in Persia, are the next in estimation.

Soap-boilers, smiths, and shoe-makers also occupy a great number of streets. There is one glass manufactory. The crowd which fills the bazars forms a singular contrast with the solitude of the other streets of the city. The provision-markets rival in abundance the bazars. The quality of the different articles is excellent.

The dress of the inhabitants of Damascus is a mixture of the costume of the Arabs and Turks. The women are generally pretty, and some truly beautiful. They have a very fine and fair skin, with a good colour. They go out covered from head to foot with large white cotton veils. They wear also enormous pantaloons. Those of high rank are extremely discreet and modest.

The climate of Damascus is mild in general; it is not too cold in winter, and snow seldoms falls in the city; although the heat in summer is sometimes very great, it is modified by the freshness of the water, the shade of the trees, and the disposition of the houses. The gardens forming a forest of trees, and a labyrinth of hedges, for more than seven leagues in circumference, afford a great variety of delicious fruit and vegetables. The fertility of the earth is so constant, that the inhabitants do not remember to have seen a year of scarcity.

Damascus was once the metropolis of Syria, and in the time of Strabo was a conspicuous city. Some ancient writers have ascribed its origin to one Damascus, who built it, and from whom it derives its name; but the more generally received opinion is, that it was founded by Uz, the eldest son of Aram. It subsisted in the time of Abraham, and may be reckoned one of the most ancient cities now in being. Here is shewn the church of John the Baptist, now converted into a mosque; the house of Ananias, which is only a small grotto; and the house of Judas with whom St. Paul lodged. The fruit tree called the Damascene, and the flower

called the damask-rose, were transplanted from the gardens belonging to this city; and the silks and linen, known by the name of damask, were the invention of its inhabitants.

Damascus is the rendezvous for all the pilgrims from the north of Asia, as Cairo is for those from Africa. Their number every year amounts to from thirty to fifty thousand; many of them repair hither four months before the time, but the greatest number only at the end of the Ramadan. Damascus then resembles an immense fair; nothing is to be seen but strangers from all parts of Turkey, and even Persia; and every place is full of camels, horses, mules, and merchandise. At length, after some days preparation, all this vast multitude set out confusedly on their march, and travelling by the confines of the desert, arrive in forty days at Mecca.

By means of this caravan, Damascus is become the centre of a very extensive commerce. By Aleppo, the merchants of this city correspond with Armenia, Anatolia, the Diarbekir, and even with Persia. They send caravans to Cairo, which following a route frequented in the time of the patriarchs, take their course by Djesr-Yakoub, Tabaria, Nablous, and Gaza. In return they receive the merchandise of Constantinople and Europe, by way of Saide, Bairout, and Tripoli. From Persia and the east, the caravans of Bagdad carry shawls, muslins, and the rich fabrics of Surat. The home consumption is balanced by silk and cotton stuffs; by arms and sadlery; by the dried fruits of their own growth,

and sweetmeat cakes of roses, apricots, and peaches, of which Turkey consumes a large quantity. The remainder, paid for by the course of exchange, occasions a considerable circulation of money.

This commerce has existed in these countries from the earliest antiquity. It has flowed through different channels, according to the changes of the government, and other circumstances; but it has every where left very apparent traces of the opulence it produced. Palmyra is a most remarkable monument of this kind. A city celebrated in the third age of Rome, for the part it took in the differences between the Parthians and the Romans, and its destruction under Aurelian. From that time, history preserved the name of this great city, but it was merely the name, for the world had very confused ideas of the real grandeur and power it had possessed. They were scarcely even suspected in Europe, until towards the end of the seventeenth century.

Palmyra was situated three days journey from the Euphrates, on one of those fine fertile spots, which rise in the deserts of Arabia and Egypt, like islands out of the sandy ocean; and was indebted for its wealth and splendour to the advantage of its position on one of the great roads, by which the valuable commerce, that has at all times subsisted between the south of Asia and Europe, was then carried on. It was the natural emporium for the merchandise coming from India by the Persian Gulf, which, from thence by the way of the Euphrates, or the Desert, was conveyed into Phœni-

cia, and Asia Minor, to diffuse its varied luxuries among the numerous nations with whom they were always in great request. Such a commerce must necessarily, in the most early ages, have caused this spot to be inhabited, and rendered it a place of importance. The two springs of fresh water it possesses, the purity of the air, and the refreshing shade of its groves were, above all, powerful inducements in a desert every where else so parched and barren. These doubtless were the principal motives which drew the attention of Solomon, and induced that commercial prince to carry his arms to a place so remote from the actual limits of Judea. "He built strong walls there," says the historian Josephus, "to secure himself in the possession, and named it Tadmor, which signifies the Place of Palm-trees." Hence it has been inferred, that Solomon was its first founder; but from the passages which precede and follow the assertion in the Holy Scriptures, that "he built Tadmor in the wilderness," it was evidently a place of known importance before the sovereign of Jerusalem attached it to his dominions. Prior to the days of Moses, the journeys of Abraham and Jacob, from Mesopotamia into Syria, sufficiently prove a communication between these countries, which must soon have made Palmyra flourish. The cinnamon and pearls, mentioned as found there in the time of the Hebrew legislator, demonstrate a trade with India and the Persian Gulf, which must have been carried on by the Euphrates and Palmyra.

This commerce became a principal cause of those various wars in Lower Asia, for which the barren chronicles of those early times assign no motives. If after the reign of Solomon, the Assyrians of Nineveh turned their ambitious views towards Chaldea, and the lower part of the Euphrates, it was with intention to approach that great source of opulence, the Persian Gulf: if Babylon, from being the vassal of Nineveh, in a short time became her rival, and the seat of a new empire, it was because her situation rendered her the mart of this lucrative trade; and if the kings of this great city waged perpetual wars with Jerusalem and Tyre, their object was not only to despoil those cities of their riches, but to prevent their invading their trade by the way of the Red Sea.

John of Antioch, the historian, has informed us, that Nebuchadnezzar, before he laid siege to Jerusalem, took possession of Tadmor, which clearly indicates, that the latter city acted in concert with the two neighbouring capitals. Their gradual decline became, under the Persian empire, and the successors of Alexander, the efficient cause of the sudden greatness of Palmyra in the time of the Parthians and Romans; she then enjoyed a long peace, for many centuries, which allowed her inhabitants to erect those magnificent monuments of opulence, whose ruins we still admire, and with which it is universally acknowledged, that antiquity has left nothing, either in Greece or Italy, to be compared. Odenathus and his queen Zenobia had

carried the prosperity of the city to its greatest height; but by attempting to exceed its natural limits, they at once destroyed the equilibrium, and Palmyra, stripped by Aurelian of the power she had acquired in Syria, was besieged, taken, and ravaged by that emperor, and lost in one day her liberty and security, which were the principal sources of her grandeur. From that period, the perpetual wars of those countries, the devastations of conquerors, and the oppressions of despots, have diminished the commerce, and destroyed the source which conveyed industry and opulence into the very heart of the Deserts: the feeble channels that have survived, proceeding from Aleppo and Damascus, serve only at this day to render her destruction more sensible, and more complete.

ALEXANDRETTA, Iskenderoon, or Scandroon of the Turks, was built by Alexander the Great, after the battle of Issus. It is situated on the southern side, and near the head of the Gulf of Iskenderoon, the mouth of which lies between Cape Karadash, and Cape Hynzyr, or Kanzir the ancient Rhossicus Scopulus. The perpendicular height of mount Pieria, which rises immediately from the last mentioned cape, is above 5,400 feet, and may be seen upwards of eighty miles. The foundations of the ancient city to a great extent, are visible in many places, a mile and a half south of the present town, which latter is a miserable open village, of two hundred houses, close to the foot of the mountains, and amongst marshes, which

render it insufferably hot as well as unhealthy in summer.

The town is supplied with water from a remarkable fountain, called Jacob's Well, which gushes from the foot of a rock, amidst the ruins of the ancient city. The Europeans who reside at Alexandretta, for commercial affairs, retire to Bylan during the warm season of the year. It is a healthy village in the mountains, nine miles distant from the port.

The road has good anchorage, but the sudden gusts of wind from the mountains, require ships to be well found with cables and anchors. The French seamen have given the name of "la Raguier" to these squalls; they seldom last above an hour or two, but blow with violence. Their approach is denoted by the mountains to the east being topped with a cloud. The Raguier does not blow horizontally, but is seen to gush like torrents of rain down the chasms of the mountains, varying with their directions. It is not felt out of the gulf. Small vessels lie a mile from the town, in eight fathoms, and large vessels farther off, in fourteen or sixteen fathoms. When the snow begins to cover the mountains, which surround the gulf, ships are prevented by tempestuous weather from entering the harbour, for three or four months.

Between Alexandretta and Byas are the remains of some masonry, believed by the Jews of these places to have been pillars erected to mark the spot where Jonas landed, when thrown up by the whale.

The sea has considerably receded from the coast of Syria, particularly in the gulf of Iskenderoon, where are still seen the walls of a castle erected by the Mamelukes, now one mile and a half from the shore, and in which there remain the iron rings to which ships made fast.

This town is the entrepot for the imports and exports of Aleppo, but the merchants of the latter place, disgusted with its numerous inconveniences, wished to abandon it, and carry the trade to Latakia. They proposed to the Pacha of Tripoli to repair the harbour at their own expense, provided he would grant them an exemption from all duties for ten years. To induce him to comply with their request, the agent they employed talked much of the advantage which would *in time* result to the whole country: "But, what signifies to me what may happen *in time?*" replied the Pacha, "I was yesterday at Marach; to-morrow, perhaps, I shall be at Djedda; why should I deprive myself of present advantages, which are certain, for future benefits I cannot hope to partake?" The European factors were obliged therefore to remain at Alexandretta.

The exports are raw and spun cottons, coarse linens, silk stuffs, copper, coarse cloths, goat skins, gall-nuts; the merchandise of India, such as shawls, and muslins; pistachio nuts, gums, figs, raisins and corn. The articles imported are Languedoc cloths, cochineal, indigo, sugar, coffee, and most of those which find a market in Smyrna. The trade may be estimated by the number of vessels that, on an average, enter it annually; viz seven French from

Marseilles, five to six English, five Dutch, seven Venetian, besides several vessels from different ports of Egypt. The English have a factory in the centre of a piece of ground, of five acres, which is walled in. In former times, the carrier pigeon was employed to convey intelligence from Alexandretta to Aleppo. This use of them has been laid aside for the last forty years, because the Curd robbers killed the pigeons.

The road to Aleppo is infested with Curd robbers, who conceal themselves in the caverns of the adjacent rocks, and often plunder the strongest caravans.

SUADEA, Souaidi, or Soldee, is a small town at the mouth of the Orontes, and is the present port of Antioch. The gulf of Antioch is separated from that of Iskenderoon by Cape Hynzyr or Kanzir, and on the south is limited by Cape Ziaret or Kiazret. The north shore is mountainous for fifteen leagues from Cape Hynzyr, and from thence to the Orontes is low. This river called by the natives, on account of the swiftness of its stream, El-Aasi, or the Rebel, is the most important one of Syria, having a sinuous course of one hundred and eighty miles. In summer it is only prevented from being dry in several places by elevated ridges, which are fordable a great part of the year. From autumn to spring it is navigable for large boats, twenty leagues from the sea, into which it empties itself by two mouths. Six leagues up it, and at the foot of a very high mountain, is situated Antioch, Antakia

of the Turks, once the rival of Rome, now a small but well built town, with large manufactories of silks and woollens.

Antioch is better calculated than Aleppo to be the emporium of the Europeans. By clearing the mouth of the Orontes, boats might ascend the river.

On this river, a mile above Suadea, was Seleucia Pieria, whose ruins attest its grandeur. It is now called Kepse.

LATAKIA, a Phœnician city renovated by Seleucus Nicator, under the name of Laodicea ad Mare, is situated on an elevation nearly a mile from the shore, and three leagues east of Cape Ziaret. Its inhabitants are four thousand Turks, two thousand Greeks, and a few Jews. The port is half a mile from the city, where there are upwards of three hundred houses, and many large magazines. The harbour is formed by two moles, the entrance of which is very narrow. It might contain twenty five or thirty vessels; but one half of it is choked up by the sand carried into it from the sea, and in the other, the greatest depth of water is fourteen feet.

Latakia carries on a very great commerce, particularly in the export of tobacco, cotton, semamum, and oil. Upwards of twenty cargoes of the former are annually sent to Damietta; the returns from thence are rice. In the time of Strabo, instead of tobacco, the exports consisted of its famous wines, the produce of the hill sides. Even then,

Egypt was the market by way of Alexandria. The English have a resident vice-consul here. The neighbourhood offers many antiquities. In the ruins of Laodicea may be seen columns of porphyry and granite, an aqueduct, and a triumphal arch, supported by columns of the Corinthian order.

TRIPOLI, Tarabolus of the Arabs, is situated near the mouth of a small river, called Kadisha or Kader, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, which overlooks and surrounds it with its branches, to the east, the south, and even a little to the north-west. It is separated from the sea by a small triangular plain, half a league in breadth, at the point of which is the village, where the vessels land their goods. The Franks call this village La Marine, the general name given by them to these places in the Levant. There is no harbour but a simple road, which extends from the shore to the shoals called the Rabbit and Pigeon islands. The bottom is rocky, and mariners are not fond of remaining here, as the cables are soon worn out, and the vessels exposed to the north-west winds, which are frequent and violent on all this coast. In the time of the Crusades, this road was defended by towers, seven of which are still subsisting, from the mouth of the river to the village. They are strong built, but now serve only as a place of resort for birds of prey.

All the environs of Tripoli are laid out in orchards, where the nopal grows spontaneously, and

the white mulberry is cultivated for the silk-worm; and the pomegranate, the orange, and the lemon-tree, for their fruit, which is of the greatest beauty. The grounds belonging to it extend as far as mount Lebanon, and abound in vineyards. Each hill produces a different wine; but the golden wine is most admired.

But these places, though delightful to the eye, are unhealthy. Every year, from July to September, epidemic fevers, like those of Alexandretta and Cyprus, rage here; these are owing to the artificial inundations with which the mulberry trees are watered, in order that they may throw out their second leaves. Besides, as the city is open only to the west, the air does not circulate, and the spirits are in a constant state of oppression, which makes health at best but a kind of convalescence. At La Marine the air is more salubrious, its circulation being less impeded.

Tripoli is the capital of the pachalic and residence of the pacha. It contains fifteen thousand inhabitants. The commerce consists almost wholly in corn and silk; the latter is made use of for laces The trade is principally in the hands of the French, who have a consul here, and three commercial houses. They export silk and sponges. These are exchanged for cloths, cochineal, sugar and coffee; but this factory, both with respect to imports and exports, is inferiour to Latakia.

On the coast, between Latakia and Tripoli, are several villages, which formerly were large cities, such as Gebileh, Merkab, situated on a steep de-

clivity, and Tartousa or Tortosa; but there are more places which have only the half-destroyed remains of ancient habitations. Among the latter, one of the principal is the rock, or island of Rouad or Ruad, formerly a powerful city and republic, known by the name of Aradus. Not a single wall is remaining of all that multitude of houses, which according to Strabo, were built with more stories than even those of Rome. The liberty enjoyed by the inhabitants had rendered it very populous, and it subsisted by commerce, manufactures, and arts. At present the island is deserted; nor has tradition retained even the memory of a spring of fresh water in its environs, which the people of Aradus discovered at the bottom of the sea, and from which they drew water, in time of war, by means of a leaden bell, and a leather pipe fitted to its bottom.

GEBAIL, Gobail, or Djebail, the ancient Byblus, is south of a projecting promontory, named by the Greeks Theo-prosopon, Face of God. It has six thousand inhabitants. The port, which resembles that of Latakia, is in a still worse situation; scarcely any traces of it remain. Three leagues south of this town, the river Ibrahim, the ancient Adonis, falls into the sea: it is now as celebrated for the wines of its territory, as it was anciently for Adonis being wounded on its banks by a wild boar.

BEIRUT, the ancient Berytus, which the Arabs pronounce Bairout, is situated in a plain, which, from the foot of Lebanon, runs out into the sea,

narrowing to a point, about two leagues from the ordinary line of the shore, and on the north side forms a pretty long road, which receives the river Lycus, now called Nahr-el-Kelb, also Nahr-Bairout. This river is liable to such frequent floods in winter, as to have occasioned the building of a considerable bridge; but it is in so ruinous a state as to be impassable. The bottom of the road is rocky, which chafes the cables, and renders it very insecure.

Beirut has seven or eight thousand inhabitants, and is the emporium of the Maronites and Druses, whence they export their cottons and silks, almost all of which are sent to Cairo. In return they receive rice, tobacco, coffee, and specie, which they exchange again for the corn of the Bekaa, and the Hauran.

The port of Beirut, formed like all the others on the coast, by a pier, is, like them, so filled up with sand and ruins, that only boats can enter it. The town is surrounded by a wall built of stones. Without the walls, to the west, are heaps of rubbish and shafts of columns, which indicate that the old city was much larger. The plain around is entirely planted with white mulberry trees, and the silk produced here is of the very first quality. In summer, it is inconvenient to reside at Beirut, on account of the heat; the town, however, is not unhealthy.

SAIDE, Seyde, Saida, Seida, or Seide, is the degenerate offspring of the celebrated Sidon, the

name of which still subsists in a small village, half a league from the present town. Saide is on an elevated plain, and contains about ten thousand inhabitants. On the south side, on a small eminence, is a fort, at the other extremity of the town is the castle, which is built in the sea, eighty paces from the main land, to which it is joined by arches. To the west of this castle is a rocky islet, fifteen feet above the sea, and about two hundred paces long. The space between this islet and the castle forms the road, but vessels are not safe there in bad weather. Within the shoal, which extends along the town, is a basin enclosed by decayed piers. This was the ancient port, but Faker-el-din, Emir of the Druses, who built the castle, destroyed all these little ports, from Beirut to Acre, by sinking boats and stones, to prevent the Turkish ships from entering them.

On the side of the sea, the town is without walls; and that which encloses it on the land side is not very strong. The castle styled St. Louis, which from an adjacent height on the south commands the city, still remains. A large tesselated pavement of variegated marble, representing a horse, and festoons, and tolerably perfect in some parts, for ten feet in length, remains close to the sea, on the northern extremity of the city. Many ancient granite columns are wrought into the walls, and some stand as posts on the bridge leading to the fort. The town is surrounded with gardens, in which grow a number of mulberry, and lemon trees. The trade of this place was formerly very

great, and it is now considerable, being the nearest port to Damascus. The chief exports are silk raw and spun, and cottons, the manufacture of which is the principal art of the inhabitants.

Three leagues south of Saide is Cape Serfante, a double pointed promontory, on which is a light house.

SUR, or Sour, is a small village on the ruins of Tyre. "That renowned city which wast in the midst of the sea;" "that daughter of Sidon;" "that queen of the ocean," "of perfect beauty;" once the theatre of an immense commerce and navigation; the nurse of science and the arts, and the wonder of the world, is now inhabited by a few poor fishermen, so that the prophecy is fulfiled, which declared, "that it should be made like the top of a rock, a place to spread nets upon."

Sur is situated on a peninsula, which projects from the shore into the sea, in the form of a mallet with an oval head. This head is a solid rock, covered with a brown arable earth, which forms a small plain of about eight hundred paces long, by four hundred broad. The isthmus, which joins this plain to the continent, is of pure sea sand. This difference of soil renders the ancient insular state of the plain, before Alexander joined it to the shore by a mole, very manifest, since it is plain that the sea, by covering this mole with sand, has enlarged it by successive accumulations, and formed the present isthmus. The village is at the junction of the isthmus with the ancient island. The point

to the north is occupied by a basin, which was evidently formed by art, but it is at present nearly filled up. The opening at the point was defended by two towers, opposite each other, now in ruins; between which, formerly passed a chain to shut the harbour. From these towers began a line of walls, which, after surrounding the basin, enclosed the whole island; but at present their foundations only can be traced.

Further on in the sea, to the north-west of the point, at the distance of three hundred paces, is a ridge of rocks, which rises to the surface of the water. The space which separates them from the main land in front, forms a road, where vessels may anchor, with more safety than at Saide.

The circumjacent country is a plain of about two leagues wide, surrounded by a chain of considerably high mountains, which stretch from Casmia to Cape Blanco.

A league south of Sur, is "Solomon's well," called by the inhabitants of the country Ras-al-aer, or head of the spring, one hundred and fifty yards from the sea. The water overflows into a reservoir, from which it was conveyed to Tyre by an aqueduct, part of which is still entire.

ST. JOHN D'ACRE, in Arabic called Akka, known in times of remote antiquity, under the name of Acco, and afterwards by that of Ptolemais, is nine leagues south of Sur. It is situated on the northern side of a large bay, which extends in a semicircle as far as Cape Carmel, one of the

most remarkable head-lands in the Mediterranean, having the form of a flattened cone, two thousand feet high; it is thought to have received its name from its ancient fertility, Carmel in Hebrew, signifying Vine of God. It is the extreme point of mount Carmel, celebrated for the dwelling of the prophets Elijah and Elias, and of the numerous anchorites in the early ages of Christianity, whose grottoes in the rock are still seen. The summit of the western part of the mountain, which is close to the sea, is occupied by a Greek monastery, dedicated to St. Elias. At a short distance towards the east, is a large Catholic convent consecrated to the same saint; and half way up the mountain, below the Greek monastery, is a mosque, called also after the prophet.

This city, successively under the dominion of the Romans, and afterwards of the Moors, was for a long time the theatre of contention between the Christians and the Infidels, in the progress of the Crusades. It was taken by the victorious Saladin, in 1187; and surrendered to the united arms of Philip Augustus of France, and Richard Cœur de Lion in 1191, after a siege of two years. It is said, that on this occasion, more than one hundred thousand Christians were slain; that a far greater number were lost by disease and shipwreck; and that a small portion of an army, consisting of five or six hundred thousand persons, returned to their native countries. After the loss of Jerusalem, in unsuccessful attempts for recovering the Holy Land from the possession of the Saracens, renewed by

St. Louis, with the co-operation of Edward I. of England, and other powers, Acre became the metropolis of the Latin Christians, and was adorned with stately buildings, with aqueducts, an artificial port, and a double wall. Its population was increased by an influx of pilgrims and fugitives; and the trade of the East and West was attracted to this commercial station.

In the year 1291, the Sultan Khalib took Acre by storm, after a siege of thirty three days, and death or slavery was the lot of sixty thousand Christians. After this event, the city exhibited a scene of magnificent ruins, and remained in a great degree, desolated and deserted, till about the year 1750, when it was fortified by Daher, an Arabian Scheik, who obtained the appellation of St. John of Acre, and maintained his independence against the whole force of the Ottoman empire, till the year 1775, when he was basely assassinated, by order of the Porte, at the advanced age of eighty six years.

Acre distinguished itself in the year 1799, under the orders of Djezzar Pacha, with the assistance of a party of marines under Sir Sidney Smith, by its vigorous resistance to the attack of the French army, commanded by Buonaparte, which justified the high opinion that military men entertained of this post.

The fortifications have been considerably increased since the last siege. Formerly there were only the castle, or the palace of Djezzar, at a short distance from the wall, on the land side, and the out-

ward ramparts; to these have since been added a new line of walls, with bastions, and a ditch after the European manner, which encompasses the old lines.

The mosque, built by Djezzar, is boasted of as a masterpiece of eastern taste. The court, surrounded by porticoes, or galleries, with little cupolas resting on columns, forms a pretty garden, with a very fine fountain in the middle. The mosque faces the garden. It is of a square form, with a portico supported by columns. The interior is also adorned with columns supporting a gallery, which runs along the periphery, except the end-front of the interior, which is occupied by the mehub and the tribune of the preacher. From the centre rises a superb cupola. The building is lined with fine marble. The columns are of the most beautiful rare marble. There are two other mosques, two churches for the Roman Catholics, one for the Greeks, one for the Maronites, and a Jewish synagogue.

The streets of Acre are very narrow. The houses are constructed of hewn stone, the roofs of which are made flat, in the form of terraces, upon which the inhabitants walk. In the city are two bazars which are always well supplied; one contains provisions of every kind, and the other is furnished with an assortment of cloths and stuffs. There are two public baths, ornamented with marble, and several coffee-houses, which give it a lively and agreeable appearance. The city contains fifteen thousand inhabitants.

The country round Acre is a naked plain, surrounded by a chain of hills, which make an angle at Cape Blanco, and extend as far as Carmel. The unevenness of the country causes the winter rains to settle in the low grounds, and form lakes, which are unwholesome in summer, from their infectious vapour. In other respects, the soil is fertile, and both corn and cotton are cultivated with the greatest success. These articles form the basis of the commerce of the city, which is the key of the public granary of Syria. It is possessed of every natural advantage, and is daily increasing in prosperity. The French, English, Russians, and Austrians have consuls at Acre. The port is one of the best situated on the coast, as it is sheltered from the north and north-west winds, by the town itself, and formerly had a good pier, but it is greatly choaked up, and now admits only boats. That part of the bay in which ships anchor with the greatest security lies to the north of Mount Carmel, below the village of Haiffa, or Caiffa, the ancient Lycaminus. The bottom is good holding ground. The Belus, at present called Kandane Soui, empties itself south of Acre: its sand, which still contains particles of glass, as in the time of Pliny, is taken off by the Venetians for their manufactory of mirrors. Further south is the Nahr-el-Mechatte, or Kison, which was the tomb of the four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal.

The coast, south of Cape Carmel, presents a series of rugged mountains, clothed with oaks and firs. Castle Pelegrino, or the castle of the Pilgrims,

is four leagues from Cape Carmel, to which succeeds Kaiserea, the ancient Cæsarea, now a heap of marble ruins.

JAFFA, Yaffa, Yafa, or Yafe, the Joppa of the Bible, the only port which the Jews had on the Mediterranean, and called by the Phœnicians Japho, the handsome, contains a thousand inhabitants, and is the usual landing place of the pilgrims, who come by sea to visit Jerusalem. It is surrounded by a stone wall, with several alternate square and round towers, and in the centre is an old ruined citadel. The harbour can only admit small coasting vessels. Large ships always anchor without, with a single anchor, ready to slip their cables the first wind, because the coast is very open and dangerous.

Jaffa is the port at which the rice sent from Egypt to Jerusalem, the merchandise for a small factory at Romla, and the commodities for the various ports on the coast of Syria, are landed; and here the spun cottons of Palestine, and other articles of trade are shipped.

Here is placed the story of Perseus and Andromeda. It is frequently mentioned in the scriptures, being the port where Jonah embarked, and Peter raised Tabitha from the dead.

SCALONA, the ancient Ascalon, is a poor village. Further south is Damor, or Tamora, where Sampson tore open the head of a living lion, and afterwards found it filled with honey.

GAZA, Zazza of the inhabitants, is a considerable town, advantageously situated upon an eminence, and surrounded by a great number of gardens. It contains nearly five thousand inhabitants, is defended by a castle, and is the residence of a Turkish Pacha. The streets are narrow, and the houses, most of which have gardens, are generally without windows. The manufacture of cotton is the chief support of the inhabitants; and as they supply the peasants, and Bedouins of the neighbourhood, they employ about five hundred looms. Here are also two or three soap manufactories. Another branch of commerce, very advantageous to the people of Gaza, is furnished by the caravans, which pass and repass between Egypt and Syria. The town contains many mosques, the largest of which was a Greek church, of a fine appearance, to which the Turks have added several buildings. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and Turks.

Gaza, built by the Philistines, was a strong city, on account of its situation, and the walls and stately towers by which it was surrounded: it was however taken by Caleb, then chief of the tribe of Judah, but was soon after regained by its inhabitants; and held by them till Sampson carried off the gates of the city in the night. Near Gaza is Mount Soron, still fertile in fruits and pasture. Between Jaffa and Gaza there is no running stream, but fresh water may be procured by digging holes in the sand of the beach.

ALBANIA.

Albania is bounded on the north by Dalmatia and Servia, on the east by Macedonia and Thessaly, on the south by Livadia, and on the west by the Adriatic. It is about two hundred and forty miles long, and sixty miles wide. This territory was divided by the Venetians into two provinces: the northern one, extending to the gulf of Vallona, comprehended the ancient Grecian Illyricum, and Lower Albania embraced Epirus.

The coast, though its limits are not strictly known, is generally considered to extend from Antivari to the gulf of Lepanto. It is lined by a chain of broken mountains, descending rapidly to the sea. The most remarkable rivers are the Drin, Mittis, Ichmo, Krevosta, Vouissa, Pavla, Calamis, Louro, Arti, Aspropotamo, and Fidari. The Turks divided it into Pachalics; of which the principal are those of Scutari, Ochrida, Vallona, and Butrinto; but these distinctions, in its present state of independence, are in a great measure obliterated. The divisions chiefly recognised are those formed by the varieties of the native tribes, which are the Negege, or Ghegides, whose principal towns are Dulcigno, Scutari, and Durazzo; the Toske, or Toskides, who occupy Berat and Elbasan; the Liape, a poor and predatory race, who in-

habit the mountains between Toske and Delvino; and the Tsami, who inhabit the most southerly district. There are, besides, a great number of smaller divisions.

The remote situation of this country, and the want of union among its tribes, generally prevented it from acting any conspicuous part in Grecian politics. The only remarkable exception occurs in the reign of Pyrrhus II., who was justly ranked among the greatest captains of antiquity. After his death, the country was again split into a number of petty states, which were unable to resist the united strength of Macedon; and to that kingdom Epirus continued subject, till both were alike subdued by the Roman arms.

It was during the time of the Greek Empire, that the name of Albania was first given to this district. During the decline of the empire, the Albanians gradually rose to distinction, and at last to independence. Their valour enabled them to maintain their ground against the Bulgarians, who had occupied all the neighbouring districts of Greece. Nor were they less successful against the Turks, a more formidable enemy. They baffled the efforts of Mahomet II., the conqueror of Constantinople; but after the death of Scanderbeg, their celebrated chief, the Ottomans doubled their efforts, and Albania was at length reduced to a state of nominal subjection. The siege of Scutari in 1478, formed the termination of this memorable struggle. The subjection, however, was always imperfect: revolts were frequent, and the inhabi-

tants of the mountainous regions still preserved their independence.

In proportion as the Turkish empire declined in vigour, its hold of Albania became less and less firm; and the vigorous and enterprising genius of Ali Pacha has now again converted this dependency into what may almost be called a separate kingdom. Ali was born at Tepellene, a small town in the interiour of Albania. His father held the rank of a Pacha of two tails, but was not possessed of any extensive power; and he died when Ali was only fifteen. In a district so turbulent, and filled with warlike and hostile leaders, the young chief was necessarily placed in a very critical situation. He is himself accustomed to boast, that he began his fortune with sixty paras, and a musket. He was ere long driven from Tepellene, and was abandoned by almost every follower. His address and activity enabled him gradually to repair his fortunes. He insinuated himself into the favour of Coul Pacha, then the principal chief of Albania, whose daughter he at length married. Having thus been enabled to collect some followers, he succeeded in surprising his present Capital, Joannina, and in prevailing upon the Porte to recognise him as Pacha of that important district. From this time he took the lead among the Albanian chiefs; employing sometimes force, sometimes money, and sometimes treachery, to increase his authority, and add to the strength of his dominions.

In 1811 and 1812, Ali attacked and defeated the Pachas of Berat and Delvino; by which means he

gained possession of some of the finest parts of Albania, and a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 souls.

It seems impossible to define with perfect precision, either the extent of Ali's dominions, or the degree of authority which he possesses. Even within Albania, the Pachalic of Scutari remains still independent. The tract over which he bears sway, is bounded on the south by the irregular line, extending from Durazzo to the Gulf of Salonica. It comprehends the mountainous district of Macedonia, nearly the whole of Thessaly, and great part of Livadia. In Albania his power is almost absolute; the inhabitants are enthusiastically attached to him, as a native sovereign.

The population of Albania is estimated at twelve hundred thousand, a considerable portion of which are Turks and Greeks; but the basis of the population, and that in which Ali places his chief confidence, consists of its original race. This remarkable people differ completely from every other included within the limits of the Turkish empire. They are semi-barbarians, deserving the same character as the ancient Illyrians and Epirotes; of desperate courage, robust, and ferocious. Many of them are of the Greek and Latin churches, others are Mussulmen. Several of these hordes have never been subjugated by the Turks, into whose armies however, they have frequently entered, and are distinguished by the name of Arnauts. They make good soldiers, especially cavalry.

The commerce of Albania is chiefly carried on through Arta, situated on a gulf of the same name. The principal merchants however are Greeks, residing at Joannina, among whom a very active commercial spirit appears to prevail. Ali, who anxiously endeavours to promote the trade of his dominions, without however knowing the right way, imposes great restraints on the removal of the merchants. He generally insists, that at least one member of the family should continue to reside at Joannina. The mercantile houses of this city have often branches in other countries, particularly Germany, and Russia. Under the continental system of the late emperor of France, Malta became the great channel of the trade of Albania.

JOANNINA, the present capital, is beautifully situated on the banks of a small lake, about fifty miles west of Larissa, enclosed within a circuit of lofty mountains. The houses, in general, are not externally either splendid or elegant; and they are built in the most irregular manner, with scarcely any approach to the form of streets. The intermixture, however, of gardens and trees, gives to the city a fine appearance from a distance; particularly when combined with the magnificent background, which every where crowns the landscape. There is a considerable number of Greeks at Joannina, who display an active and intelligent character, and cultivate with ardour the different branches of science, and literature. The total number of inhabitants is estimated at thirty-five thousand.

On the eighth of October, an annual fair is opened in the neighbourhood of the city, and continues fourteen days, when the imported articles are exchanged for native commodities, which then pour in from every quarter.

Ali's ordinary residence is near Joannina, in an immense building, which combines the character of a palace and a fortress. The outer courts are irregularly crowded with Albanian soldiers, and with persons of all descriptions, who attend upon, or have petitions to present to him. His harem contains three hundred females of various descriptions. It forms an edifice, entirely distinct from the rest of the seraglio, and is said to be furnished in a style of the most gorgeous magnificence.

Proceeding along the coast from the confines of Dalmatia, the chief towns are Antavari, Dulcigno, Alessio, Durazzo, Vojussa, Cavailla, Vallona, Cimarea, Porto-Palermo, Kerakia, Gomonizza, Sayades, Parga, Port-Fanari, Prevesa, Arta, Vonizza, Port-Candili, Messalonge, and Natolica.

ANTAVARI, or Antivari, is thirty eight miles south-east of Ragusa, and is supposed to have derived its name from being nearly opposite to Bari in Italy: it is built on a steep mountain, one league and a half from the sea, but has a port considerably frequented, being the nearest to Scutaria, the chief town of North Albania. The town is strongly fortified, contains seven thousand inhabitants, and was formerly the see of a Greek Archbishop. It was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1573.

DULCIGNO, the ancient Olchinium, is a town of seven or eight thousand inhabitants, who are considered amongst the greatest pirates of the Mediterranean. The river Bojana, which issues from lake Labeatis, now called Scutari, empties itself south of the town. The Dulcignotes, and those of Antavari are the only tribes of Albania that are seamen, and many of them enter on board the Barbary Corsairs. The pacha of Joannina has also some armed galliots, manned by Dulcignotes.

ALESSIO stands on the southern bank of the river Drin, near its mouth. It is a small town of two thousand inhabitants, chiefly fishermen. The Drin, the principal river of Albania, is formed by the junction of the Black and White Drin, and was called the Drinus by the Greeks. It falls into the gulf of Lodrino or Drin, which is formed on the south by a peninsula, of which Cape Redoni is the north point. Off this Cape, are the two islands of St. Peter, on one of which are the ruins of the fort of Scanderbeg, a prince of Albania, and one of the greatest warriors of his time. The river Mattis falls into the gulf south-east of the Drin, and farther south, is Ichmo, *Argento*, a considerable distance up which, is Croia, formerly the chief place of Albania, but now a poor village.

DURAZZO, occupies the position of Epidamnus, afterwards changed to Dyrrachium, which was at an early period the principal city on the coast, a place of the greatest resort, and celebrated for the

exile of Cicero. The town is on the north shore of the gulf of Durazzo, which is separated from that of Lodrino by the peninsula that forms the south side of the latter. The north west point of the gulf is Cape Palo, and the south east, Cape Cehe: off the former is a rock above water. Durazzo contains nine thousand inhabitants and is the see of a Greek bishop. The harbour is safe and commodious.

VOJUSSA is a small town near the mouth of the Aous, now called the Krevasta, on which, seven miles from the sea, are the ruins of Apollonia.

CAVAILLA is near the south bank of the Krevasta, and exports large quantities of timber. Between the town and the gulf of Vallona, the river Vouissa, the ancient Celydnus, falls into the sea, and has a good fishery at its mouth.

VALLONA, Avlona or Valona, is seated on the north shore of the gulf of the same name, formerly called Oricum, with an indifferent port, by which Upper Albania is supplied with the products of Italy, such as gun and pistol barrels, glass, paper and Calabrian capotes; for which it gives in return the oil, tobacco, cloths, wool, gall-nuts, fruit, wines, grain, and timber of its territory. Vessels belonging to the Islands in the Archipelago, to Malta, and to Sicily, come to Vallona for the purpose of bartering, and purchasing.

The province of Vallona contains about twenty five thousand Greeks, subject to the capitation tax, and about half as many Turks. It possesses an inconsiderable manufacture of woollen cloth. All the natural productions are esteemed excellent of their kind. The wines are highly flavoured, and are said to resemble those of France. The chief products of agriculture are grain and oil. The tobacco is not inferiour in quality to any raised in the Turkish dominions.

The town contains four or five thousand inhabitants; but it exhibits the appearance of a more considerable population. The number of armed Albanians, from the adjacent country, seen in the streets, who have a handsome and martial appearance, gives the place a sort of warlike bustle.

The Gulf is surrounded by the Mons Acroceraunicns, and is bounded on the south by a rocky neck of land, of which Cape Linguetta, Glossa of the Greeks, is the north point, on which stands a light house. Off this cape and before the entrance of the gulf is the island of Sazeno, *Saso.* Ericho, *Oricum,* and Caminha, are poor places at the head of the gulf.

CIMAREA. South of Vallona begins the mountainous district of Cimarea, ancient Chaonia, which extends to Butrinto. The Cimarotes are chiefly Mussulmen, and are amongst the most warlike and barbarous of the Albanians; they exchange the produce of their vallies and mountains, consisting of olives, maize, gall-nuts, and timber, for the

arms, and the other necessaries they require. Their ports are Cimarea and Port Palermo.

BUTRINTO is a fortress at the confluence of the Pistritza and Pavla, with a small territory round it, and formerly belonged to the Venetians. The Pavla rises in Lake Anchises, now called Pelodi, and empties itself into the sea by a mouth, twenty five yards wide, crossed by a bar, with but three or four feet of water, and twelve to sixteen feet within. It forms two shallow lagoons, affording productive fisheries. The inhabitants of this district are in general Christians of the Latin church, and have been somewhat civilized by their communication with the Venetians.

KERAKIA, Gomonizha, at the mouth of the river Calamis, the ancient Thyamis, and Sayades, are ports of the district of Philathi, named from its chief town inland. The Philathiotes are principally Christians of the Greek sect. They supply Corfu with cattle, sheep, and oil, which are abundant in their territory.

PARGA and its territory of two square leagues, when possessed by the Venetians, contained eight thousand inhabitants. The town is built on a peaked rock, which forms two ports; that on the north named Glykys-Liman, the Port of Sweet Water, or Viliki, is before a reedy fresh water marsh; it is open to the west, and unsafe. The south port is sheltered by a jetty, and can only receive small

craft. The town and both ports are commanded by a citadel.

PORT-FANARI, on the site of Comarus, is a small place midway between Parga and the gulf of Arta. This district is inhabited by the Sulliotes, who are Greek Christians. After a long struggle for independence, they have been at last subjugated by the celebrated Ali Pacha.

PREVESA is built on a kind of peninsula, a little within the north point of the Gulf of Arta, and is a miserable dirty town of three thousand inhabitants: the streets are very narrow and unpaved, and the houses of wood, generally but one story, or when two, the ascent is by a ladder outside. It is the chief port of Lower Albania, and the general resort of the Greek boats of the Ionian islands, where they exchange the manufactures of England, France, and Italy, for the wool, oil, and timber of the country.

When this town belonged to the Venetians, its territory extended over the peninsula to the isthmus, on which are seen the ruins of Nicopolis, three miles from Prevesa. When it was ceded to France, it had only a small fort surrounded by pallisadoes, and mounting three guns. The French, however, placed eight hundred men here, but who were attacked by Ali Pacha, and after a great display of courage, and the carnage of more than half their number, they were obliged to surrender.

ARTA. The Gulf of Arta, called in former times Ambracius, is of considerable extent, and winds between rocky mountainous shores. It has some islands before its entrance, and is filled with banks, so as to leave only a narrow channel close to the north shore, under the guns of Prevesa.

The river Lauro, the Charadrus of antiquity, which falls into the sea east of Prevesa, floats down a considerable quantity of timber from the interiour.

The town of Arta is situated among marshes, formed by the river Arethon, or Arachtus, now called the Arti, and four leagues from its mouth, on the north shore of the gulf of Arta. It has five thousand inhabitants, partly Mahometans, but mostly Christians, who carry on a considerable trade in tobacco, skins, wool, &c. There are some good houses in the town, built by the Venetians. The cathedral is said to have as many windows and doors as there are days in the year; it is supported by above two thousand pillars, and was built by Michael Ducas Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople. Its port, or scale, named Salora, is in the low grounds formed by the Arti and Potami Valestris, the celebrated Acheron, where is a customhouse, which all the exports and imports of Lower Albania are obliged to pass; the imports by Turks paying three per cent., and those by Christians four.

The Inachus river empties itself east of Arta by two mouths, forming the island of Terra Nova, composed of its alluvion.

VONIZZA, or Vonitza, is seated on the south shore of the Gulf of Arta, on the river Petres. Its territory, when possessed by Venice, was about eight leagues in circuit. The town contains a thousand inhabitants, whose chief employment is fishing and making boutaraga from fish roes. It is very unhealthy from the vicinity of marshes.

PORT CANDILI. The coast between the Gulf of Arta and Aspropotamo, a distance of twelve leagues, is named Carnia, *Acarnani.* On it is Port Candili, within the island of Sta. Moura, by which, and by the small islands Calamo and Caxtos, it is sheltered on the west, and has high mountains on the north. Dragomestre, on a cove, once a large town with a fortress, is now a poor fishing village.

The river Achelaus has received the modern name of Aspro-potamo, or White River, from its waters being discoloured by chalk. It descends from Mount Pindus, and is the most considerable river of Greece, being in some parts nearly a mile in breadth, when swelled by the rains in winter. Before its mouth are the low, flat and barren Skrophœ islands, the *Echinades,* and the two rocky and uninhabited Curzolari islands, the *Oxiæ,* which serve as retreats to the pirates of the Morea.

MESSALONGE. East of Aspropotamos is an extensive salt lagoon, from three to five feet deep, near the entrance of which this town is situated, and contains five thousand inhabitants. The

lagoon has a considerable fishery of red mullet, of whose roes boutaraga is made: at its head is Natolica, a tolerably well built town, of six hundred wooden houses. South-east of Messalonge the river Evenus, now called Fidari, falls into the outer part of the gulf of Lepanto, and may be considered as the south-eastern boundary of Albania.

LIVADIA.

Livadia comprehends Etolia, Locris, Phocis, Doris, Boeotia, Megara and Attica, which with Acarnania, constituted what was properly called Greece. It is bounded on the north by Thessaly, east by the Archipelago, south by the Gulfs of Lepanto and Engia, which separate it from the Morea, and west by Albania. It is about one hundred and seventy miles in length, and thirty five miles in its mean breadth. In this country are the celebrated mountains, so much spoken of by the ancients, Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythæron. Lepanto, on the Gulf of that name, is the only town of consequence on the south-western coast of Livadia.

LEPANTO, called Enebechte by the Turks, occupies the position of Naupactus, the principal city of Locris. It is a little within Cape Anti-Rhium. The town is built on the side of a hill, crowned by a castle. On the land side is an ancient wall with two gates; its population is seven or eight thousand. The haven is only fit for small craft, having but five feet depth, and an entrance one hundred yards wide, which is occasionally closed by a chain. In the year 1475 Lepanto stood a siege of four months against the Turks, who lost thirty thousand men.

The trade of Lepanto is principally with the Ionian isles, Trieste, Venice, and the coast of Italy. The exports are wool, tobacco, skins, gall-nuts, currants, and other dried fruits.

The Gulf of Lepanto, called by the ancients, the Sea of Crissa, the Sea of Alcyon, and Gulf of Corinth, in its extended sense, consists of two branches, being narrowed near its middle by a promontory on each shore; the outer branch, of which Cape Papa, the Araxum of the Greeks, is the south point, is sometimes called the Gulf of Patras; it is thirty leagues long, and eight leagues at its greatest breadth. The promontories which form the entrance into the inner branch, are one mile and a half distant from each other; that on the south shore is named Cape Rhium, and that on the north Anti-Rhium: by English seamen, this strait is named the Dardanelles of Lepanto. On each promontory is a castle. East of the town of Lepanto, on the same shore of the Gulf, are several bays, affording good anchorage for large vessels; such are that of Salona, *Crissa*, which receives the river Salona, on which is the village of Galaxcithi, *Evanthe;* that of Asprospitia, or White Buildings, *Ante Cyrrha;* and Crissa, a poor Greek village of three hundred houses.

THE MOREA.

The Morea is united to the rest of Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth, so famed for the Isthmian games, celebrated there in honour of Neptune. This neck of land, the Hexamili of the Turks, is six miles broad, the middle of which is occupied by mount Geranian.

This peninsula was anciently called Peloponnesus, and in more remote times, Ægialea, Apia, and Pelasgia. The kingdoms of which it once consisted, were Achaia, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, arranged successively on the sea, in the circumference of the country; and Arcadia, which occupied its centre. Its present name is said to be derived from "Morus," a mulberry tree, either from its resemblance in shape to the leaf of that tree, or from the number of mulberries which that country produces.

The Morea is irrigated by numerous rivers and streams; among the most distinguished, are the Alpheus and Eurotas, which in modern times have received the names of Ropheo, and Vasili-Potamo. The first has its source in Arcadia, on the confines of Laconia, and traversing Elis, runs into the sea six miles west of Olympia. The second is included in the extent of Laconia, and falls into the gulf

of Kolokythia. The principal mountains are Cyllene, where it is pretended that Mercury was born, and Lycæus. Although the country is generally mountainous, there are many fertile and delightful plains. It contains about eight thousand square miles, and has a population of between four and five hundred thousand souls.

This portion of Greece having been so often described, it is deemed superfluous to enter more into the details of its topography, and the remains of its ancient splendour, than fall within the scope of its maritime geography; and it cannot be expected in a work, which is chiefly intended to concentrate the scattered information on the trade of those countries, with which the United States have had but little, or no commercial intercourse.

Commencing in the Gulf of Lepanto, and proceeding round the Morea to eastern Livadia, the sea ports are Patras, Chiarenza, Gastouni, Pyrgos, Old and New Arcadia, Navarin, Modon, Coron, Kolokythia, Napoli di Malvasia, Napoli di Romania, and Pidauro.

PATRAS, or Petrasso, the ancient Patræ, is situated west of Cape Rhium, on the ascent of a hill, at a short distance from the shore of the Gulf of Lepanto, and contains from six to eight thousand souls; among whom are a number of Jews, who act as brokers for the European merchants. The only fortification is a castle in ruins, on the summit of a hill. The road of Patras is surrounded by high mountains, and is perfectly safe at all times,

for the largest ships. There was anciently a haven on the north-west side of the town, but which, being turned into a marsh by the alluvion, carried into it, the Venetians, while it was in their possession, raised the soil and converted it into gardens.

The surrounding country is cultivated with great skill and industry; and the numerous products for exportation render this place the most important mart in the Morea; particularly since the Ionian Islands have been formed into an independent state, under the immediate and exclusive *protection* of the sovereign of Great Britain, in conformity to a treaty between that kingdom, Russia, and Turkey, concluded in the year 1815. The increased trade with those islands and England, has given a stimulus to agriculture, manufactures, and trade on the whole Peloponnesian coast.

The chief articles of export are currants, cotton, fustic, olive oil, valonia, raisins, almonds, small nuts, gums of various kinds, gall-nuts, oranges, olives, madder, wool, silk, wheat, cheese, boutaraga, honey, wax, leather, and a great variety of drugs.

The currants are more free from sand and gravel than the fruits of either Zante, or Corfu. These currants are a small species of grape, and do not grow on bushes like the common garden currants, though that be the common opinion, but on vines like other grapes; except that the leaves are somewhat thicker. They have no stone, and are black, white, or red. They were originally imported from Corinth, from whence they derived their name, being originally called "corinths."

They are gathered in August, and disposed in couches on the ground until they are dry, then cleaned and laid up in magazines, which the natives call *seraglios*; pouring them in at a hole, till the magazine be full. They cling so fast together by their own weight, that it becomes necessary to dig them out with iron instruments. To barrel them for sending abroad, they have people who grease their feet and legs, and tread them close. They must be chosen new, and from large masses. They are shipped in various sized casks, from twenty hundred weight, down to fifty pounds. The prime fruit is packed in casks holding about eighty pounds each.

In all parts of the Morea, provisions are plentiful and cheap, and money of more value there, than in any other part of the Mediterranean; in consequence, the market is not very good for any considerable quantity of British or French manufactures. Lead and tin are always in demand.

The other places of any note on the Gulf of Lepanto east of Cape Rhium, are Brain, and Vostiza, ancient Ægium, a town of three or four thousand inhabitants, from whence the produce of the country is conveyed by small craft to Patras.

CHIARENZA is on the south shore of the Gulf, which derives its name from this village. It occupies the site of Cyllene, the principal port of the Elians. The northern limit of the gulf of Chiarenza is Cape Papa, and its southern Cape Tornese, the Chelonites Prom. of the Greeks, on

which is a castle nearly in ruins, with a small garrison.

GASTOUNI, is one of the best towns of the Morea and contains three thousand inhabitants. It is three miles from the mouth of the river Peneus, now called the Igliako, which falls into the Gulf of Tornese, the ancient Chelonites Sinus; the shores of the Gulf are low and wooded, and it is bounded by Cape Tornese on the north. South of the cape is the village of Tornese, on a cove between two hills, and near it is a hamlet of Greek fishermen; off which, one league and a half from the shore, are two rocks, against which the sea breaks violently.

South of the Gulf of Tornese is the island Pontico, *Ichtys*, inhabited by fishermen, and within it, on the main, a rivulet supposed to be the ancient *Jardanus*. To it succeeds the *Silleis*, which loses itself among the sands of a bay, sheltered on the north by a ridge of hills; on this river is the village of Goloniza. After passing the Silleis, the coast presents a series of lagoons, communicating with the sea, and affording productive fisheries, and considerable quantities of salt.

PYRGOS stands near the sea, north of the mouth of the River Ropheo, and contains two thousand souls, Greeks, Turks, and Jews. The Ropheo, Rofeo, or Alfeo is the famous Alpheus, on whose banks was seated Olympia, distinguished for the most celebrated games performed in Greece, a

temple, and a colossal statue of Jupiter, which was the most magnificent of all the works of Phidias. Its height was sixty feet, and it was formed of gold and ivory. The deity was represented in a sitting posture, with a crown of olive on his head, holding in one hand victory, and in the other a sceptre, surmounted by an eagle.

At the mouth of the Ropheo, which is crossed by a bar, are a number of low marshy islands.

ARCADIA, the ancient Cyparissus, is on the right bank of a river, which falls into the southern side of the gulf of Arcadia, of which Cape Conello is the south point. The Samari, or *Neda*, empties itself north of the town. South of Cape Conello is Port Prodano, formed by the little island of the same name, the ancient Prote, and a cove on the main. The island is uninhabited and covered with heath, but affords a quantity of salt. On the shore of the port is an inscription in modern Greek, warning those, who remain there during the night to keep a good watch, or they will fall into the hands of the Barbary corsairs before morning.

NEW NAVARIN. The port of Navarin is one of the best on the south-west coast of the Morea: it is formed by the island of Sfagia, or Sphacteria, and three islets, which leave three passages. The first and most frequented is on the north, between Sfagia and the main, and is commanded by the cannon of Old Navarin; its entrance is not above a cable's length broad, between per-

pendicular high rocky shores, but it has depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. The second passage, between Sfagia and a high rocky islet, is only fit for small vessels; it is protected by an old fort on the island, on which are also some fishermen's huts. The third passage on the south side of Sfagia, is intricate.

New Navarin, Avarin of the Turks, Neo Castron of the Greeks, the ancient Pylus, is on a promontory of the south shore, running out from the foot of Mount Temathia. Its streets are crooked, steep and narrow, and it has little worthy of notice, except some antique marble columns in the facade of the principal mosque. It is supplied with water from a league distance by an aqueduct, but the water has a soapy taste. The town is surrounded by a wall with two gates, flanked by four bastions, in which are some cannon without carriages. The usual garrison consists of sixty Janissaries, some artillery, and a corps of two hundred Albanians.

OLD NAVARIN is nearly opposite the new, on the north side of the bay, which it commands, being built on a rocky, and almost perpendicular eminence. It has a castle and about sixty houses. At its foot is a lagoon, four miles in circuit, which communicates with the port by a boat channel, and which in winter is frequented by great flocks of wild geese and ducks.

MODON, is some miles east of Cape Sapienza, and stands near the site of the Messenian city of

Methone. It contains six thousand inhabitants, and is situated at the foot of a mountain, and surrounded by ancient fortifications falling to ruin. Its port is sheltered by the island Sapienza, or Tiparemus, two leagues south of the entrance. This island is six miles long north and south, and a little more than two miles broad; is well inhabited by Greeks, and has several trading vessels belonging to it. Pilots are usually taken here for the Archipelago. The island Cabrera is two leagues east of Sapienza. These two islands, the ancient Œnussæ, belonged to the republic of the Seven Islands.

CORON is on the west shore of the gulf of Coron, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Colonis; though destroyed by the Russians in 1770, and a great part of it still in ruins, it is one of the most commercial towns of the Peloponnesus. This place was taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in the year 1685, after a very obstinate siege, which lasted forty nine days. The harbour is large and safe.

The gulf of Coron, the ancient Messeniacus Sinus, has for its limits on the west Cape Gallo, *Acritas Prom.*, off which is the little island Venetica, or *Theganusa.* The Bias and Pirnissa empty themselves near the head of the gulf; the latter, though one of the most considerable rivers of the Morea, has not water at its mouth, even for a boat; but it has abundance of fish, and particularly lobsters of an extraordinary size. Three miles from the river's mouth, is the village of Nissa, on the site of *Stenyclarus.*

On the western shore of the gulf is Balladia, a village near the ancient Coronea, a heap of ruins. Calamata on the Apseria, three miles from its mouth, near the head of the gulf, is the ancient Calame, and has five thousand inhabitants. On the east shore of the gulf, in the country of the Mainotes, are Armyros; Chitries formerly the chief town of the Mainotes, but destroyed; its port is the nearest to Dolons, a considerable town, half a league inland; the village of Cardamyle, consisting of a hundred houses; Platza, Vitulo, *Œtylos*, which has the best road on the east side of the gulf; Tetunova, and Maina, *Messa*, south of which is the island Rosetta, the ancient Thyrides.

The Mainotes inhabit the mountainous tract of Taygetus, by the Greeks, called St. Lea, between the gulfs of Coron and Kolokythia. In some respects they are not unworthy to occupy the country of the ancient Spartans, having preserved their independence against all the power of the Ottoman empire, obstinately refusing to pay any capitation tax, or to admit any Turkish officers into their villages, which are governed separately, and democratically, though they have also a chief, who resides at Marathonisi. These people are amongst the most determined and barbarous pirates of the Mediterranean, but in their villages, strangers are received with friendship and hospitality, and may travel through their country under their escort with safety.

KOLOKYTHIA, or Paleapolis, occupies the position of Gythium, which served as the port to the city of Sparta. It stands on a little river, which falls into the west side of the gulf of Laconicus, now called Kolokythia, or Colocythia. This gulf is bounded on the west, by Cape Matapan, or Metopon, the Tænarium Prom., the most southern projection of the Morea, as well as the south of Europe. It is a high steep pyramidical point, of mount Taygetus, whose base is cavernous, and blackened by the fire of volcanoes. On it are the ruins of a temple of Neptune. The Vasili-Potamo, or Iris, falls into the head of the gulf, and is navigable for large boats for some leagues, where it is crossed by a ledge of rocks. It washes the ruins of Sparta, or Lacedæmon, as those names were common to the same city, now called Paleo-Chori, or the Old Town. The New Town, under the name of Misitra, at some distance towards the west, is sometimes erroneously confounded with Sparta.

The village of Vathi is on the brow of a promontory, on the west side of the gulf, with a castle resembling the ancient mansions of the English barons; several other castles of a similar appearance crown the elevations around. Marathonisi, or isle of Fennil, the ancient Cranæ, is close to the western shore of the gulf; it has only a few trees, and a Greek chapel.

The town of Marathonisi on the Maine, is built on a rock overhanging the sea, and almost perpendicular on the land side. It has five hundred

houses built of stone, and with but one story, with a large square tower, on the highest part of the rock. The island of Servi is close to the south east shore of the gulf, to which it was formerly joined by a peninsula; the bay to the eastward of it is the ancient gulf of Bææ.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, Monembazia of the Turks, is built on a small island, close to the shore, north of Cape St. Angelo, the Malean promontory; it has two thousand inhabitants, Greeks and Turks, but little trade, its port being unsafe. The ruins of Epidaurus Limera are north of it on a height, and are called Palæa Enivasia, or Old Malvasia.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, is at the foot of Mount Palamides, on the east shore, near the head of the Argolic gulf, to which it has communicated its name. It is the only town in the Morea that deserves the name of fortified, the works constructed by the Venetians being still in good order. The town is divided into upper and lower, having a wall and several batteries between them; the upper town is also surrounded by a wall, with embrasures. On the summit of Mount Palamides, which is a steep barren rock, is a citadel, the ascent to which is by a flight of steps, covered over. The citadel is a pentagon, flanked by five bastions, mounting several brass forty-eight and thirty-six pounders, and having within it extensive barracks and cisterns. The west side of the town is protected by a ledge

of rocks, on which is raised a rampart of masonry, with several guns. The harbour of Napoli is spacious, and from its excellence and situation obtained the epithet of Navale. It is within an island, forming two passages, of which the western may be closed by a chain, and the eastern is defended by a fortified tower on the island.

The population of this town is nine thousand, consisting of Greeks, Turks, Jews, and Christians, who follow their devotions as they please, without controul. The wool shorn from the Arcadian flocks, and exported from this place and Coron, is the best produced in the Morea, being the longest and softest.

North-west of Napoli, are the remains of Argos, one of the most renowned cities in Greece. Its little river, which from the most ancient king of the country was named Inachus, loses itself in a morass near the sea. The village which has succeeded that celebrated city, is neater and more lively than most of the villages in the Morea. Its situation is very beautiful at the extremity of the Gulf, six miles from the sea; on one side it has the mountains of Cynuria and Arcadia, and on the other the heights of Trœzene and Epidaurus.

The remains of Agamemnon's palace, the ruins of a theatre and of a Roman aqueduct, are to be seen, on the spot where flourished those families sung by Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. In the time of Pausanias there was at Argos a statue of Jupiter, brought from Troy by Sthenelus, and was said to be the very statue,

at the foot of which Priam was put to death by the son of Achilles. The promontory is still pointed out, on the opposite side of the gulf, where Clytæmnestra stationed the slave who was to give the signal for the return of the Grecian fleet. But Argos which exulted in the possession of the Penates that betrayed the house of Priam, the country of the king of kings, soon exhibited a striking example of the vicissitudes of fortune, and its ruins long since ceased to correspond with the greatness of its name.

Near the east shore of the gulf of Napoli are many islands; particularly Coronisi, Genies, which has a good port named Tolon, and Devil's Island.

Between the gulfs of Napoli and Athens, off the southern coast of Argolis, is the island of Spezia, half a league from the main. It is six miles long and not a mile broad; produces only a little wine, and has but one tolerable spring, in the middle of the island, and the well water is brackish. It has a town of six hundred houses on the north-west side, and its whole population is about three thousand five hundred. On the north is a port tolerably sheltered, and capable of holding from fifteen to twenty ships. Near Spezia is the islet Spezia-Paulo.

PIDAURO, or Pidavra, on the west shore of the Gulf of Engia, preserves the name of Epidaurus, among the ruins of which it is situated. Epidaurus is mentioned by Homer in the enumeration of its ships, and which he represents as fertile in the production of vines. It was celebrated among the

ancients for the temple of Æsculapius, which was about a mile from the river, whither the inhabitants of most parts of Europe and Asia resorted for the cure of all distempers. Diana the Huntress, Bacchus, Venus, Apollo surnamed the Egyptian, and Juno had also temples in this town.

The gulf of Athens, Engia, or Salamine, the ancient Saronicus, separates the Morea from the continent of Greece on the east. It commences at Cape Skylleo, the Scyllæum Prom., which is the most advanced point of Peloponnesus toward the east, and is limited by Cape Colonni, the Suninum of Attica. The modern name of the latter is from nine magnificent columns of a temple of Minerva, still remaining on it.

Cenchreæ, the Saronic port of Corinth, is recognised by the ruins of the mole; but the only building is a customhouse, where a duty is levied on all merchandise crossing the isthmus.

On the Morea shore of the gulf of Athens are several islands. Poro, or Foro, the ancient Sphæria, or Hiera, is north of Cape Skylleo, the channel between which and the main, forms the well-sheltered port of Pogon. The port of Poro, on the east side of the island, is entered between two ledges of rocks, extending more than a league. It has a little town on an eminence. South of Poro is the islet Calauria, celebrated for the death of Demosthenes, and for a magnificent temple of Neptune. Æginæ, now named Engia, is about thirty miles in circumference. We see in history that the inhabitants of this isle were powerful in their marine,

and famous for their commercial enterprise. It has a town of eight hundred houses, is fertile, and according to a traveller of the middle of the last century, was then "so pestered with a sort of red-legged partridges, that all the people are annually summoned by the magistrate to destroy their eggs, or otherwise they would eat up all the corn, and occasion a famine." The other islands are Angistri, Gaidronisi, a barren rock, and several islets.

The articles of export of the ports of the Morea, which have succeeded Patras, are in general similar to those usually shipped from that chief emporium of the country.

EASTERN LIVADIA.

THAT portion of Livadia washed by the Archipelago, extends from the head of the gulf of Engia, to that of Malia, Zeitoun, or Isden. The maritime towns are Megara and Athens.

MEGARA existed above eleven centuries before the Christian era; and, in the days of its splendour, boasted its peculiar sect of philosophers. Its situation also with respect to the Peloponnesus added to its consequence; being the depository of all goods intended for conveyance over the Scironian defile. As the traveller descends from this pass, it appears upon a rock, which is situated upon the edge of an immense quadrangular plain extending towards the left; the site of the present town being close to that corner of it, which is toward the sea, nearest to Eleusis. Besides two citadels, this city had several magnificent structures, and ornaments, to which may be added, the statues of the twelve great gods, attributed to Praxiteles; a group consecrated to Jupiter Olympius, in which was a statue of this deity; and upon the path that led to one of the citadels of Megara, called Caria, were a temple of Bacchus Nyctalius, another of Venus Spistrophia, a chapel dedicated to the Night, a tem-

ple of Jupiter; two statues, one of Æsculapius, and one of Hygeia, and a temple of Ceres, called the Megaran; north of the citadel, near the temple of Jupiter, the Olympian, was the tomb of Alcmene, and that of Hyllus son of Hercules; a temple of Apollo and Diana, and the tomb of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons. In the second citadel, there was the tomb of Megareus, and a temple of Minerva, with her statue. It was from Megara that Cicero, in his letters to Atticus, desires his friend to send him two specimens of Grecian sculpture.

The present town contains three thousand Greeks. The surrounding country is fertile, and affords some articles of export.

Elefsis, nearly midway between Megara and Athens marks the position of Eleusis, celebrated for its ancient mysteries in honour of Ceres. It is a miserable village inhabited by Albanians; its haven, between two jetties, receives small vessels.

The site of Eleusis is covered with ruins; six complete arches of an aqueduct are yet to be seen. It conducted towards the Acropolis, by the temple of Ceres. The remains of this temple are more conspicuous than those of any other structure. The paved road that led to it is visible, and the pavement of the temple yet remains. The colossal statue of the goddess was found by Doctor Clarke, among the mouldering vestiges of her once splendid sanctuary, which he obtained permission to remove, but the ship in which it was embarked for England was unfortunately lost off Beachy Head.

ATHENS, celebrated as the theatre of heroism, eloquence, philosophy, literature, science and art, the capital of Attica, and the seat of the Grecian empire, was founded by Cecrops, about 1556 years before Christ, and from him called Cecropia, and afterwards Athenæ or Athens, from the Greek name of the goddess Minerva, the protectress of the city. Cecropia, at first the whole city, but afterwards only the citadel of Athens, was seated on a high rock in the midst of a spacious and fertile plain. In process of time, as the number of inhabitants increased, the whole plain was covered with buildings, which were denominated from their situation "the lower city," and Cecropia was called Acropolis, or "the upper city." The citadel was about seven miles and a half in compass; fortified with strong walls, and entered by only one gate, on the south-west, constructed at great expense by Pericles, and denominated Propylæum. The inside was adorned with innumerable edifices, statues and monuments.

At the entrance was a temple dedicated to Victory, constructed of white marble. About the middle of the citadel were the magnificent temple of Minerva, denominated Hecatompedon and Parthenon; and the temple of Minerva Polias and Neptune Erechtheus. Contiguous to this temple was the Pandroseum. Among the numerous statues, erected by religion or gratitude, on which the chissels of Myron, Phidias, Alcamenes and other artists of renown, seem to have bestowed animation, were those of the famous Athenian generals, and the gods.

The lower city comprehended all the buildings that surrounded the citadel, together with the harbours of Phalerum, Munychiæ, and the Piræus. The whole circuit of the city was, in its most flourishing state, above sixteen miles.

The port of Phalerum was connected with the city by a wall four miles in length, built by Themistocles, of stones, fastened by iron and lead, and forty cubits high; that of Piræus was joined to it by a wall four miles and a half long, and erected by Pericles. These were almost closed at their extremities by a third wall of nearly seven miles; and they inclosed not only these two harbours, and that of Munychiæ, which lay between them, but also a multitude of houses, temples, and monuments of every kind. In the wall that surrounded the city were several gates. The city was encompassed by the rivers Ilissus and Cephisus, which joined their streams in the marsh of Phalerum, and near the banks of which were several public walks. The principal edifices and places of note in and about the city were the following. Without the gate of Piræus was a cenotaph, erected by the Athenians in honour of Euripides, who died in Macedonia, on which was inscribed "the glory of Euripides has all Greece for a monument;" and within this gate was a stately building, called Pompeion, in which were kept the sacred utensils used at festivals. In an adjoining temple, dedicated to Ceres, were admirable statues of that goddess, Proserpine, and young Iacchus, executed by Praxiteles.

To the left of the street leading from the Piræus to the citadel, was the quarter of the Pnyx, which was very populous; and contiguous to this was that of the Ceramicus, or pottery grounds, so called from the celebrated earthen ware fabricated there. This extensive space was divided into two parts; one without the walls, where the academy was situated, near the banks of the Cephisus; and another within, in which was the forum. In the royal portico where the second of the archons held his tribunal, and where the areopagus sometimes assembled, were statues of Pindar, Conon, Timotheus, Evagoras king of Cyprus, and other distinguished characters. Near the royal portico was a statue of Jupiter Liberator. From the former, two streets branched out and communicated with the forum: that on the right, decorated by a number of Hermæ, was terminated by two porticoes; the one, that of the Hermæ; the other, and the most handsome, was called the Pœcile, at the gate of which was the statue of Solon. The forum, which was extremely spacious, was ornamented with buildings destined to the worship of the gods, the service of the state, or as places of asylum to the wretched; an adjoining square contained a temple in honour of the mother of the gods, with a statue of her by Phidias; and the edifice in which the senate assembled. In the temple of Mars, at a small distance, was a statue of that god, executed by Alcamenes.

In the middle of the city, between the forum and the citadel, was the temple of Theseus, built

by Cimon, some years after the battle of Salamis. Between the street of the Tripods, and the theatre of Bacchus, was the Odeum. In the quarter of the marshes, south of the citadel, was the temple of Olympian Jupiter, begun by Pisistratus, and finished by Adrian. The temple of the Pythian Apollo lay to the north-west of that of Jupiter. Besides these there were several other temples, such as the temple of Apollo and Pan, of Diana, the Eight Winds, and the Pantheon dedicated to all the gods.

Without the city, between the wall and the river Ilyssus, was the dromos, or stadium. Beyond the Ilyssus and to the east of the stadium, was mount Hymettus, and the district called Agræ, in which were the temples of Ceres, of Diana Agrotera, or the huntress. Above this, were the Gymnasia of the Lyceum, and of the Cynosarges. To the north-west, in the Ceramicus, was the Academy, where Plato read his lectures; and beyond it was a hill called Colonos.

Athens, now called Setines, or Atines, though no more than the shadow of its former self, still contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants; of these, three fourths are Greeks in religion and language; the remainder are principally Turks. Among the ruins of this once famous city, the temple of Theseus still exists, almost perfect. The entire edifice is of Pentelican marble; it stands east and west, the principal front facing the east; it has a portico of six columns in each front, and on each side a range of eleven columns, exclusive

of those on the angles. Like all pillars raised according to the ancient Doric style, they are without bases; standing with inexpressible dignity and simplicity upon the pavement of the covered walk around the cell of the temple. Some of the metopes represent the labours of Hercules; others, the exploits of Theseus. The battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ is represented upon the frieze of the *posticus*. This beautiful Doric temple, in the style of its architecture, resembles more the temples of Pæstum, than that of Minerva in the Acropolis. The Parthenon was entire in 1687: the Christians first converted it into a church, and the Turks in their turn changed it into a mosque; the Venetians cannonaded it, and afterwards attempted to remove the statues from the pediment, and broke them to pieces; and Lord Elgin bears the odium of having accomplished the work of destruction, which the Venetians had begun.

The columns of the front of the temple of Neptune are standing with the architrave, and also the screen and portico of Minerva Polias. Sixteen columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, supporting part of their architraves, excite the admiration of travellers. They are of white marble, each six feet in diameter, and nearly sixty feet in height; all of the Corinthian order, beautifully fluted, and of the most exquisite workmanship

On the south-west of the city, is an elegant structure, commonly called the Lantern of Demosthenes. It is a small round edifice of white marble, the roof of which is supported by six pillars. In the

spaces between the columns, are pannels of marble; the whole is covered with a cupola, covered with the resemblance of scales; and on the frieze are beautifully represented in relievo the labours of Hercules. The temple of the winds is an octagon edifice, around which the earth has accumulated within a foot of the top of the door. Below the architrave, are the figures of the winds in mezzo relievo, each having some emblem relating to one of the eight seasons of the year. Over each one is cut the name of the wind, in Greek.

Upon an advanced part of the rock on the western side of the Acropolis, is the hill, on which are the ruins of the Areopagus, where Demosthenes, Pericles, and Alcibiades delivered their orations, and where St. Paul declared unto the Athenians the nature of "THE UNKNOWN GOD, whom they so ignorantly worshipped," and whose altar he had seen at the port of Phalerum.

Remains of most of those magnificent edifices, and stupendous works, which adorned the capital of Greece, in the days of its splendour, are scattered over the immense area included within the outline of its suburbs; and there is scarcely a house in the modern town, that has not some marble fragment of ancient sculpture.

The port of the Piræus, has been named Porto Lione, from its marble lion, and also Porto Draco. The colossal lion was removed to Venice by the famous general Marosini, with its mate, which was found not far distant, on the road leading to Eleusis. This port is the only one now made use of,

and is entered by small vessels through a narrow channel, at the mouth of which are the remains of two stone piers.

The chief exports of Athens are oil, kermes, madder, silk, wool, wheat, valonia, honey, and wax. Vessels from different parts of the Archipelago occasionally visit the harbour, and the neighbouring coast, for wood. The shops maintain some trade in furs and cloth. The silversmiths make rings for the Albanian women; and the poor remains of Grecian painters furnish pictures of saints and virgins, for the churches of their religion. The shops of the bazar are situated on the two sides of a street, lying to the north of the Acropolis, which is close, and parallel to the wall and columns of a magnificent building of the Corinthian order.

The island of Salamis, now called Colouri, or Coluri, is on the east shore of the Gulf of Engia, before the port of Eleusis, and north-west of the port of Athens. The island is about twenty four miles in circumference; it is poorly cultivated, and inhabited only by Greeks, who have a town of seven hundred inhabitants, on a deep bay on the west side. Near Salamis Themistocles gained a signal victory over the fleet of Xerxes, four hundred and eighty years before the birth of Christ.

Following the coast, from Cape Colonni to the north, the first port is that of Panormo, called Rapti by the Greeks, which is formed by a bay divided into two coves, and sheltered by three rocky islets.

THESSALY.

THESSALY is bounded on the north by Macedonia, east by the Archipelago, west by Albania, and south by Livadia, and is called Janna, Jannina, or Joannina, by the Turks. This territory contains three hundred thousand inhabitants. Among its once celebrated twenty-four mountains, the most remarkable are Olympus, Pelion and Ossa; mount Pindus separated Thessalia from Epirus, and is now called Messova, or Messo-Novo.

In this province are situated the plains of Pharsalia now called Larissa, and inhabited by the most industrious people of European Turkey; and between the mountains Olympus, Pelion, and Ossa is the delightful valley of Tempe, watered by the gentle winding streams of the transparent Peneus. The country is fertile to exuberance, and seems to exceed all other parts of Greece. It produces oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, very sweet grapes, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, cotton, rice, tobacco, and wheat. The modern Thessalians are a well made, spirited people.

The principal manufactories of red spun cotton established in Greece, are in Thessaly, at Baba, Rapsani, Tournavos, Larissa, Pharsalia, and in all the villages situated on the declivity of Ossa and Pelion; the chief of which are those of Ambelakia.

Ambelakia is situated on the declivity of Ossa and Pelion, and on the right bank of the Peneus, between Larissa and the sea, near the site formerly occupied by Homolis. By the activity of its inhabitants, Ambelakia resembles rather a city of Holland than a Turkish village.

Next to the manufactories of Ambelakia are those of the district of Zagora.

The cotton manufactures of Tournavos, a village, distant about three leagues to the north west from Larissa, are celebrated through all Rumelia, on account of the beauty of their " aladjiats," which are light stuffs, woven of cotton and silk, and known in the European commerce, under the name of " bours de la Greece." These bours are in great request for the apparel of the Greek ladies, and annually consume from three to four thousand bales of spun cotton.

Ten thousand bales of cotton are annually dyed red in the manufactories of the country, and exported into Germany, Switzerland, Poland, and Russia.

The annual crop of wheat is about two millions of bushels, one third of which is exported.

The greatest part of the silks that are found in the market of Salonica, are produced in the district of Zagora. That country, which is the ancient Magnesia, consists of twenty four villages, which are distributed in charming situations over the declivity of Pelion and Ossa. The climate of Zagora is so mild, the air so pure, and the sky so fine, that the silk worms spin in places open on every

side. The district produces twenty five thousand okes of silk, of which five thousand are consumed in the country in the manufacture of handkerchiefs, which are, for lustre, equal to those of Lyons.

The capots or great coats of Zagora, are celebrated in all the ports of the Mediterranean. They are made of a thick shaggy wool, which is so well woven that it is impenetrable to water. Five thousand are exported to the ports of the Archipelago, of Syria, and of Egypt; two thousand to the Adriatic, and nearly as many to the ports of the Mediterranean.

The productions of the country are exported from Zeitoun, Volo, Trichery, Zagora, and Claritza, except those of the northern part, for which Salonica is the depot.

LARISSA is the capital of Thessaly; it is on the river Peneus, near mount Olympus, and contains twenty five thousand inhabitants, Christians, Turks, and Jews.

ZEITOUN, or Zeiton, is situated on a little river, thought to be the ancient Achelous, at the head of the gulf of Isdin or Zeitoun, and has four thousand inhabitants, of which four hundred are Christians, and the remainder Turks. A few miles south of this place is the famous defile of Thermopylæ, between mount Œta and the sea, where Leonidas with three hundred gallant Spartans resisted the powerful army of Xerxes, and gloriously fell in defence of their country.

VOLO stands on the site of Iolchos, at the bottom of the Palasgic Gulf, now called the gulf of Volo. It is surrounded by marshes, and has a haven for small craft, defended by a castle.

TRICHERY, or Trikisi, is on the east shore of the gulf, and contains five thousand inhabitants. It is one of the most frequented ports of Greece, and a great number of vessels are built there.

The exports from Zeitoun, Volo, and Trichery, consist of cotton, wool, tobacco, silk, wheat, rice, beans, wax, honey, cheese, goat-skins, hare-skins, oil, white and red cotton thread, capots, cotton stuffs, kermes, madder, yellow berries, opium, gum adragant, carpets, silk vests, silk shawls, woollen cloths, oranges, lemons, and dried fruits.

The imports are cochineal, indigo, woollen cloths, leaden bullets, lead, shot, coffee, sugar, tin, calicoes, chaloons, iron, iron ware, clocks, watches, toys, jewelry, ginger, muslins, linens, glass-ware, porcelain, steel, copper, fire arms, velvets, paper, and Tunisian caps.

The ports of Zagora and Claritza are on the western shore of the Gulf of Salonica, and have considerable trade.

MACEDONIA.

The Provinces of Greece lost, with their liberty, their name and their boundaries. All has been confounded together, since the conquest of that country by the Ottomans; and the modern divisions exist only in systems of geography, whose limits are continually changing in consequence of the civil wars between the different Pachas, which for many years have convulsed the whole of Greece.

Macedonia is situated in a vast plain, of a semicircular shape, whose diameter, very irregularly formed, borders on the sea. On the east, and at the commencement of the semicircle, is Mount Pangæus, of which the isle of Thasus is merely a continuation, and which extends from the fortress of La Cavale to the back of Sophia. The Scomius crowns the semicircle on the north, and that mountain is only a branch of the Pangæus, which on the north of Strumzza changes its direction, and extends, from the east to the west, to Uskup. There the Scomius terminates, and presents a long narrow neck of land, through which the Verdar, the ancient Axius, enters Macedonia. On the right of the river, commences Mount Scardus, which runs in a direct line from Monastir to Ochrida, where it is divided into various masses or branches, which

diverge from the south to the west, but of which the most southern branch borders on Olympus. Olympus continues the semicircle still farther, and closes it at the entrance of the Vale of Tempe, where it falls abruptly into the sea, forming an escarpment of three thousand feet. On this escarpment, is erected the castle of Platamona, which defends the western coast of Macedonia, as that of La Cavale protects it on the eastern coast. The two passes of Ochrida and Uskup are not so strongly fortified as those castles are; but it would be almost as difficult to penetrate them, if they were guarded, because the road of Uskup is wholly destroyed by the torrents, which descend from the mountains into the Verdar, and that of Ochrida, being formed on the vestiges of the *Ignatian Way*, is partly covered with the waters which discharge themselves into the Lychnidian lake.

The irregular shape of the diameter forms on the south the two corresponding gulfs of Contessa and Salonica, as well as the two small intervening gulfs of ancient Chalcis, a peninsula formed by a chain of mountains which are detached from Scomius on the north of Strumzza, and which, running from north to south, through the whole extent of Macedonia, disappear at the isthmus of Athos. Mount Athos itself, and the islands of Scopoli and Skiathi, are only branches of that mountain, which may be considered as the most woody place in all Macedonia. That mountain has various branches, which turn to the east, where they join mount Pangæus near the fortress of La Cavale, and which run in a similar

manner to the west, towards the mountains of Vodina, whence, after being continued by the north of Pieria, they are at length united to Olympus.

All these mountains, which intersect each other more or less obliquely, form various plains. These are, towards the east, the plain of Philippi; towards the north, that of Seres; towards the west, the plain of Katherin; and towards the south, that of Pella. Chalcis is a rugged and mountainous country; the only plain that it has, of any extent, is that of Calaman, which is continued by an infinite number of turnings from the extremity of the Gulf of Salonica to the peninsula of Cassandria. This peninsula, the ancient Pallene, is the most pleasing district of Macedonia; it is intersected with clumps of firs, which are adorned with a perpetual verdure.

The plain of Philippi is six leagues from north to south, and three or four from east to west. It opens on two sides to Angistha, which is on the north-west, and, by the way of Prava, to Salonica towards the south-west. It is near this latter opening, that was fought the battle in which the liberties of Rome expired. The artificial hills are still discernible on which were pitched the tents of Brutus and Cassius: those of Octavius Cæsar and Mark Anthony were opposite on, the west.

The plain of Seres extends from the lake of Amphipolis, or Emboli to Melenik, and is in length more than fifteen leagues, in breadth from three to four. This magnificent valley, celebrated for the richness of its productions, is intersected by the river Strymon, called by the Turks Temboli, which rises at the foot of mount Scomius.

The valley of Katherin is bounded on the east by the heights of Pydna, on the west by Olympus, on the south by the sea, and on the north by the mountains of Pieria, which depart from Kara-Veria, and proceed, from the east to the west, to Olympus. This valley is from fifteen to eighteen leagues in circumference.

The plain of Pella, in the midst of which flows the Verdar, extends from east to west, from Salonica to the hills which surround Jenidge. It is bounded on the north by a chain of mountains which appear to surround the extremity of the gulf as a rampart, and which are continued to the west, to Vodina, and to the east to the lake of Amphipolis. The line, drawn from the foot of the mountains to the sea, is a league, where the mountain is nearest to the sea, and four leagues, where it is most distant from the sea.

Macedonia contains two thousand square leagues, over which are scattered seven hundred thousand souls. The agricultural productions of the country are worth all those of the rest of Greece. With regard to the productions of industry, they are more equally divided. Salonica is the emporium, not only of Macedonia and the northern part of Thessaly, but the most commercial place in all Greece.

SALONICA, Saloniki, or Salonichi, was known under the name of Thermæ, till the reign of Cassander, who enlarged it, and gave it the name of Thessalonica, being that of his wife, the daughter

of Philip, and sister of Alexander. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the gulf of the same name, on the middle of the coast, on the projection, which forms on the south-west, the declivity of mount Kourtiach, which to the north-west of the city, rises three thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. The appearance presented by this city, when viewed from the road, is that of a crescent or semicircle, whose diameter is continued along the sea. The length of the diameter is eighteen hundred yards, and its greatest breadth three thousand four hundred. Its walls flanked with little towers, and erected upon hewn stones, of a most enormous thickness, are of brick, and of Greek construction, and they exhibit on every side fragments of columns confounded with fragments of antiquity. The houses being ranged in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a hill, facing the south, present a most agreeable prospect.

Considered as a place of commerce, Salonica is of great importance; but it is of none as a fortified town. It has a castle, placed on the crown of the semicircle; and at the two extremities of the diameter, are two bastions, which have floating batteries. The western bastion is the Gunners' tower, and that on the east is the Janissaries' tower. Salonica has no other fortifications: it is destitute of a fosse, and its rampart is imperfect. The road is capable of being well defended, if some works were erected on the point of the little promontory of Bouroun.

The castle contains nothing remarkable, except some columns of *verd antique*, the fragments of a temple dedicated to Hercules, and a shattered triumphal arch, erected in the reign of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, in honour of Antoninus Pius, and of Faustina his daughter. The Turks call this castle Yedi Koule, and the Greeks Epta Piryon, which is equivalent in either language, to "the Seven Towers;" because, like that of Constantinople, it is flanked with seven towers, of which the middle one is eighty feet in height.

The castle of the Seven Towers, is of Greek construction, but all the towers are of Venetian workmanship. The declivity, on which Salonica is built, rises insensibly to this castle, where it forms a point.

The Gunners' tower, and that of the Janissaries, are both Turkish works, and so ill constructed, that the batteries are not even sheltered; but they flank the port, and serve *in terrorem*.

The other most remarkable works, are the tower of the Chain, and that of the Statue. The tower of the Chain, Gingirli-Koule, is situated on the south-east of an angle of the Seven Towers. It is so named from a fascia, which passes under the battlements, and embraces the whole of its circumference. In this tower, are case-mates, in which are deposited pieces of Artillery of a most enormous size.

The tower of the Statue, Namasia-Koule, is situate on the west, opposite a small monastery. It is so called because it contains a shapeless statue

of colossal size, which is said to be that of Thessalonica, represented under the form of a woman, at whose foot the prow of a vessel has been carved.

Salonica, in its present form, still retains four ancient monuments, together with many fine edifices of the lower empire; and is, after Athens, the city of Greece, in which there remains the greatest number of antiquities. These monuments are, the gate of Verdar, the Incantades, or enchanted figures, the Rotunda, and the triumphal arch of Constantine.

The gate, denominated that of Verdar, because it leads to the river of that name, is in the west, on the spot occupied by the gate of Rome under the emperors. It is formed by a triumphal arch of the best taste. This arch was erected to Octavius and Mark Anthony by the inhabitants of Thessalonica, who were eager to do honour to those masters of the world, after the battle of Philippi. The proportions of this monument are exact, and the ornaments simple. Its height is about twenty feet. The breadth of the arch is twelve feet. The vault of it is covered, the entablature ornamented with garlands, and on either side of the external front are two bas-reliefs of equal size, which represent the two triumphant commanders standing before a horse led by a child. All the additional ornaments, which are between the cornices, are characteristic of what is called the little triumph, or ovation. The arch, which is still in good preservation, is constructed with five square pieces of marble, and is six feet thick.

The triumphal arch of Augustus was situated between the gate of Rome and the commencement of the Roman street, which ran from east to west through the whole city, and which led to the gate of Cassandria, before which appeared the triumphal arch of Constantine, the arch of which is still subsisting entire; but there are only some vestiges remaining of the marble, with which it was covered. It is forty five feet high, and must have been sixty. The length of its diameter is thirty feet; and on the internal front of the arch is represented the triumph of Constantine. That prince is mounted on a horse, in a military habit, and appears to be haranguing his soldiers, who are arranged around him.

On the north of the arch of Constantine is the Rotunda, a round building of Roman construction, on the plan of the Pantheon at Rome. Its design is simple and grand; its circular form is happy, and an ample cupola arches majestically over the whole of it. It was a temple of the gods Cabiri, and erected in the reign of Trajan.

The ground, reaching from the Rotunda to the sea, was the finest part of Thessalonica. There stood the Hippodrome, vestiges of which are yet visible.

What the Castilian Jews, established here, call *Incantades*, enchanted figures, and the Turks Sureth-Maleh, is a fragment of a series of columns, of the Corinthian order, erected in the reign of Nero. This colonnade decorated the place where the games were celebrated, and supported two rows of statues, of a most exquisite taste. Those figures

which have escaped the united ravages of time and barbarians, are very fine. They are of a natural size, and represent the most voluptuous subjects of antiquity. Eight of these are remaining, which have their backs against the upper colonnade, similar to Caryatides. The first group is a Ganymede and a Leda; the second a Paris and a Helen; the third a Bacchus and an Ariadne; the fourth group represents on one side a Victory, who is about to fly away, and on the other a woman half naked, who is in the attitude best adapted to display every beauty of the human frame.

The monuments of the lower empire, still remaining, are the mosques of St. Sophia, of St. Dimitri, and that which the Turks call Eski Djumma. St. Sophia is erected on the plan of that of Constantinople. Its proportions are exactly the same, but it is less by one third.

The mosque of Saint Dimitri was the metropolitan church, before the conquest of Greece by the Turks. It is a Greek cross, with two lower sides, which support vast galleries. The middle aisle is a beautiful piece of workmanship, supported by two rows of columns of verd antique, with Ionian capitals.

The mosque Eski Diumma, or of Old Friday, was originally a temple consecrated to Venus Thermæa. The Greeks have spoiled it by their endeavours to give it the form of a cross. It was a perfect parallelogram, seventy feet in length, by thirty five in breadth, and was supported on two sides by twelve columns of the Ionic order. The

six columns of its pediment are at present concealed in the plastered walls of the mosque. Stripped of the Gothic buildings which disfigure it, this temple would then be, next to that of Theseus in Athens, the best preserved monument in Greece.

Salonica is governed by a pacha of three tails, and by a Mollah of the first rank. The pacha holds in his own hands every power, except that of the civil justice, delegated to the Mollah. The local expenses are defrayed by the three Turkish, Greek, and Jewish communities. The Turks are governed by a council of six Ayans; the Greeks by the Proesti, or Primates; and the Jews by a council of Rabbins, the chief of whom, called the Grand Kakam, has a most unlimited authority.

The population of Salonica is estimated at sixty thousand souls; of which thirty thousand are Turks, sixteen thousand Greeks, twelve thousand Jews, and the remainder Frank merchants; of Mamins, who are a race, half Turks, and half Jews; of Tchingenais; and of black slaves, called Arabs.

Cotton. The chief article of export from Salonica is cotton, most of which is gathered in the district of Seres.

Seres, or Serræ, is a city of Macedonia, celebrated through all Turkey, for the richness of its market. It is situated fifteen leagues to the northwest of Salonica, in the midst of a vast plain, watered and fertilized by the Strymon. The whole of this valley is regularly cultivated with cotton, and it is covered with near three hundred villages.

The cottons are distinguished into five sorts: the Tchezme, the Ouchour, the Cantar, the Taxili, and the Cira.

The Tchezme is the cotton that is taken out of the heart of the pod, and is the best.

The Ouchour is selected for the tenth, paid the Aga of each village, and is chosen by him, out of all the cottons which the peasants cultivate.

The Cantar is the cotton which the Agas gather on their own lands. It is nearly as good as the ouchour.

The Taxili is so called, because it proceeds from the contributions made by the whole village, to discharge the debts it has contracted with the Aga. This cotton is deposited in the public magazine, and sold for the benefit of the community.

All the other species of cottons are confounded together, under the name of cira, or common.

The annual harvest of cotton in the vale of Seres, is estimated at seventy thousand bales, each containing one hundred okes, of which fifty thousand are exported.

All the species of cottons which are spun, are less fine than the others, but the staple is much longer: they are produced on the plains of Panomi, of Vasilica in ancient Chalcis, and those of Pharsalia and Larissa, in Thessaly.

The total aggregate of spun cottons amounts to twenty thousand bales. Salonica makes use of two thousand bales in her manufactures of coarse fabrics: as many are consumed at Kara-Veria, or the ancient Berea, in the manufacture of pestemals, or cloths for the bath. From twelve to fifteen

thousand are used in the cotton manufactories of Drama; and from ten to twelve hundred in the coarse printed calicoes, which are wrought at Seres, and serve for the ordinary covering of Turkish sofas.

Ten thousand bales of cotton are dyed red in Macedonia.

Tobacco. Tobacco constitutes, next to cotton, the richest branch of exports. There are two species cultivated in Macedonia, which are known under the name of "nicotiana latifolia" and "nicotiana rustica." The cultivation of this plant occupies an eighth part of the ploughed lands, and supports a population of twenty thousand families. The different qualities of tobacco are derived from the districts in which they are cultivated.

The finest district that occurs in the west, is Jenidge, which is so called from the small town of that name, situated near the ruins of Pella, the circumference of whose magnificent port is still to be seen, as are also the traces of the canal which joined the port to the sea. The mosques of Jenidge have been built with the remains of the palaces of the kings of Macedon. Jenidge is about ten leagues in extent, and contains twelve villages, in which tobacco is cultivated with the greatest success. This tobacco is known in commerce under the denomination of "Jenidge-Verdar." The leaf is small, and similar in its texture to that of the walnut tree; it is of a golden yellow colour, of a pleasant perfume, and of an agreeable taste. The annual product of the district of Jenidge is estimated at fifty thousand bales of a hundred okes each.

Next to Jenidge is the district of Kara-Dagh, which contains thirty hamlets. The Kara-Dagh tobacco is not in equal esteem with the Jenidge; from twelve to fifteen thousand bales are gathered.

The city of Jolbachi has five villages dependent on it, where about four thousand bales of tobacco are collected.

The country of Petrich, which borders on the district of Jolbachi, contains fifteen large villages, which are agreeably situated on the hills, which are commanded by high mountains, whose springs facilitate the irrigating of the cultivated lands below. The amount of the tobacco crop is from eighteen to twenty thousand bales.

Strumzza is a small city, situated twenty four leagues to the north of Salonica. The surrounding district contains twelve villages, in which tobacco is cultivated, and twenty thousand bales are annually gathered.

The plantations which are nearer to La Cavale than to Salonica, are in the districts of Negrocowp, Prava, Moustegna, Demirli, La Cavale, and Jenidge-Kara-Sou.

The city of Jenidge-Kara-Sou is on the Mesto, at the foot of the eastern branch of the Pangæus, four leagues north of the ancient Abdera, vestiges of which are still discoverable. The tobacco of Jenidge-Kara-Sou is very celebrated. In quality it is superiour to all others; its leaf is very small, and it has a balsamic smell, and an agreeable flavour. When mixed with the leaves of another species of tobacco called Ptisi, which grows in the

neighbourhood, it exhales a perfume similar to that of violets, on which account it is reserved for the use of the Harems. Connoisseurs prefer the Jenidge-Kara-Sou even to the tobacco of Lattakia, and it is almost wholly conveyed to Constantinople, where it is set apart, for the use of the great men, and of the seraglio.

Of the different kinds of tobacco produced in Macedonia, the Petrich, the Jenidge, and the Kara-Dagh, are the only ones known in the European commerce. The aggregate of the annual harvest of every species of tobacco, is estimated at one hundred thousand bales. The duty on exportation, is three aspers per oke.

Wheat. The districts of Macedonia cultivated with wheat, are superiour in fertility to the rich plains of Sicily. The annual crop is estimated at between four and five millions of bushels, more than one third of which is exported.

Wool. Macedonia supports numerous flocks of sheep. The wool is divided into different species, the chief of which are the *surge* and the *pelade*. The former is that which is shorn the latter end of March, or beginning of April; the latter comes from those sheep which die of the distemper, or are killed. The *bastard* wool is that which naturally falls from the animal. Salonica is the grand mart of the Greek wool. It is brought to that place from Jenidge, Doiram, Strumzza, and Seres. The total aggregate of those districts is three hundred thou-

sand okes. The fine plains that surround Salonica alone contribute two hundred thousand, in the Frank market.

Hair-skins. There are collected in Albania, Thessaly, and Macedonia, about ten thousand okes of hair-skins ; one half of which are exported from Salonica. The winter skins are the best. Nine or ten skins make an oke.

Carpets. There are carpets manufactured at Salonica, which, though not so fine, are as good as those of Smyrna. The Turks work the carpets by pieces, which they afterwards collect together like pieces of inlaid work, and compose of them a whole, on which the design is delineated by the aid of the most brilliant and best adapted colours. The velvet nap is not formed by threads interwoven in the work, and then cut, nor by threads of a second warp, which are cut off on the rods; it is simply formed by threads, stopped by a knot over each thread of the warp, and supported by the ends of other threads that jut out between every row of knots.

Silk. The northern part of Macedonia produces annually from fifteen to twenty thousand okes of silk, all of which is spun in the country. One half is consumed in the manufactory of *pocks*, which are a species of *chals*, with which the Janissaries surround their turbans; and the other half is manufactured into silk vests, which may be considered as a valuable fragment of the industry of the

Greeks, in their finest age. Salonica exports annually ten thousand of these vests, which are of such a delicate and beautiful texture, that they seem to have been woven for the Loves, by the hands of the Graces. The finest are sent to Constantinople, where they constitute part of the dress of the women of the Seraglio, as also of the Greek princesses of Fanal.

Cloth. The abats are coarse cloths, six ells long, and half an ell broad, destined for the dress of the poor. They are also made use of in packing fine tobacco. This produce of Macedonian industry, is manufactured by the Yeuruks, who are the descendants of the ancient colonists. At the time of the conquest of Greece, they were transplanted thither from Turkomania, to restrain the subjugated districts. They occupy the villages assigned them on the heights, and on the slightest report of a revolt, arm themselves and descend into the Greek settlements to re-establish order. The Yeuruks are the most laborious race of men in the country. They manufacture annually from seventy to eighty thousand pieces of cloth, the greatest part of which are sent into Anatolia.

The other articles of export are madder, wax, honey, yellow berries, opium, gum adragant, red and white cotton yarn, and capots.

The imports are as follow. Delicate French and English woollen cloths, called mahouds, londrins, londres, and chalons, a species of crossed serge, draps de Leipsick, Venetian says, and Holland fabrics; calicoes and muslins are in great de-

mand; the latter are used for womens' veils and the former serve for the dress of the wealthy Turks; the consumption amounts to four or five hundred thousand dollars.

From five to six hundred cantars of tin, and one thousand of lead are sold; iron, in bars, hardware, clocks, watches with Turkish dials, jewelry, precious stones, sugar, ginger, coffee, indigo, cochineal, brazil wood, logwood, and other dye stuffs, linens, both plain and worked, window glass, glassware, porcelain, steel, copper, copper basins, and domestic utensils, gold and silver threads, lace and net work, japanned ware, fire arms, silks of various kinds, particularly those of Italy, velvets, writing paper, caps, called caps of Fez; furs, particularly sables, ermine, petit gris or grey squirrel, black fox, agnelins or abortive lamb skins; pepper, drugs, liqueurs, syrups, shot, musket balls, spices, flax, gum, incense, sal-ammoniac, henna-powder, sword blades, soap, dry fruits, oils, and all the products of Barbary, Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, the Turkish Islands and Black Sea.

A large portion of the exports of Salonica are paid for in specie, or bills on Vienna, where the exchange with this place is regulated.

England, France, Holland, the Italian States, Germany, and Russia, have the most extensive trade with Salonica, and all Greece. The imports from those nations into Greece, in the year 1799, amounted to 8,821,520 piasters, and the return exports of Greece to 4,970,670 piasters, making the aggregate of the European trade alone equal to 13, 792,190 piasters.

The breadth of the gulf of Salonica taken from Cape Paillouri, the ancient Canastræum, to Cape St. George or *Sepias*, is fifteen leagues; it is contracted at the western promontory of Cassandria, and is not more than eight leagues. The depth or length of the gulf from Cape Paillouri to the road of Salonica, is twenty seven leagues.

The gulf of Toronaicus, now called Cassandria or Aiomano, is separated from that of Salonica, by the peninsula formerly named Pallene or Phlegra, of which the extreme point is Cape Paillouri. At its head is the town of Aiomano which has some coasting trade.

The gulf of Monte Santo succeeds that of Cassandria, and has the ancient peninsula of Sithonia, on the west, of which the extremity is Cape Drepano, the *Ampelos Prom.* Serine is a little town at the bottom of the gulf.

The peninsula of Monte Santo, Ægios-Oros of the modern Greeks, and Athos of the ancient, separates the gulfs of Monte Santo and Contessa, or *Strymonicus.* The eastern point of Mount Athos is Cape St. George, whose triple summit is seen from the Sigeum promontory, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, one hundred miles distant. Emboli, the ancient Amphipolis, is seated upon the river Strymon, now called the Jemboli. On all the coast from Salonica to the bounds of Rumelia are numerous little ports which have considerable coasting trade.

The province of Rumelia stretches along the Archipelago from the southern extremity of Mount

Pangæus to the mouth of the Hellespont, and has a number of sea ports, but Enos, Eros, or Eno is the only one of consequence. It is situated near the mouth of the Maritza, or Marissa, the ancient Hebrus, whose source is in Mount Hemus, and after a course of fifty leagues falls into the gulf of Enos. This town is the entrepot of the merchandise which passes to and from Adrianople.

TURKISH ISLANDS.

The Archipelago was called the Ægean Sea by the ancients. It extends from the island of Crete to the Hellespont, separating Europe from Asia, washing on one side Greece and Macedonia, and on the other, the western coast of Anatolia.

The islands of the Archipelago are divided between Europe and Asia, by a line drawn from the entrance of the Dardanelles, between Lemnos and Tenedos, Skyros, and Ipsara, Stanpalia and Cos, and Candia and Scarpanto.

Some of the principal islands are called Cyclades, because they form as it were, a crown and circle round the isle of Delos; the others are called Sporades, as being dispersed without any order.

The Cyclades are in Europe, and comprehend about sixty islands, many of which are mere rocks, and few only of any consideration.

The Sporades form a chain along the coast of Anatolia, from Samos to Rhodes.

The opinion of the ancients, that the islands of the Ægean Sea are summits of the mountains submerged by the irruption of the Black Sea, is strongly supported by their general appearance, most of them seeming to have suffered the ravages of a violent inundation.

The lesser isles of the Archipelago are, in general, masses of uncheerful rock almost bare of vegetation; and hence it was, doubtless, that several of them were appropriated as places of banishment, by the Romans, for such persons as they wished to destroy by *ennui*. Their climate is more temperate than that of the neighbouring continents, winter being scarce felt, even in the most northern, while the heats of summer in the southern are temperate, by the prevailing northerly winds blowing over a tract of sea. With respect to salubrity, Chio, Mitylene, Cos, and Naxos are esteemed the most healthy, while Samos and Milo are the reverse.

TENEDOS.

The island of Tenedos, first called Leucophris, is about twenty miles in circumference, and lies near the Troade. When the Greeks feigned to return into their country, and abandon the siege of Troy, they lay concealed behind this island. It became miserable after the capture of that city, and was one of the first conquests of the Persians. The Romans had possession of it, and Verres pillaged the temple, and carried away the statue of Tennes. It is a league and a half distant from the continent, and five leagues from the entrance of the Hellespont. This position has always rendered Tenedos important. Vessels bound to Constantinople find shelter in the ports of this island, or safe anchorage in the roads, when the winds are adverse, and the weather bad.

During the troubles of the Greek empire, Tenedos sustained many vicissitudes. It was for many years a place of rendezvous for pirates. The harbour is small and can only receive merchant vessels; it is formed by a jetty even with the water's edge, and a tongue of land, on which is constructed the citadel, that defends the entrance. The town is built in the form of a semicircle, in a valley, and on the declivity of two hills; its population is from five to six thousand souls. The inhabitants who

are Turks and Greeks, in equal numbers, are almost all occupied in the culture of the land, few of them being mariners.

The island is under the administration of a waiwode, or governour, an aga, commandant of the fortress, and a cadi or judge. The defenders of the town are two or three hundred janissaries. The town is commanded by a pyramidal mountain of small elevation, that seems to have been formed by the action of a volcano, the traces of which are discoverable on all the ground that extends thence to the sea in the north part. In the environs is found a granite remarkable for pieces, of various sizes, of felspar chrystalized. On the right of the mountain, in passing from the town towards the west, is a plain, almost entirely covered with vines. The hills in general are naked, dry, and little susceptible of culture.

Tenedos produces little corn, fruit, or herbage. The vine is the only article of wealth of this country, and its culture the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Muscadel wine is made in considerable quantities. From Tenedos are annually exported upwards of six hundred thousand okes of wine, which passes to Smyrna, Constantinople and Russia. It is preferred to the wine of Rodosto, and is equal to Bordeaux. This island exports also a small quantity of brandy.

The climate of Tenedos is more temperate than that of the Dardanelles; it seldom freezes there, and the summer heats are moderated by the north-north-east wind, which blows regularly during the

day. The houses have terraces or flat roofs. The Greek inhabitants are less gay than those of the other islands; silent and melancholy in the streets, they scarcely dare take a little recreation in their own houses; they avoid noisy pleasures, which would draw on them the attention of the Turks, and awake their cupidity; but when they can, without danger, they give themselves up to a sort of extravagant joy and delirium. The coast of Troy is frequently the theatre of their orgies, and the field of their pleasures: thither they repair on the occasion of a wedding or of a festival, and there, under the plane-tree or the oak, they pass the whole day in dancing, singing, eating, and drinking. The woman are handsome, and might be compared, from their features and their shape, to the most beautiful models which antiquity has transmitted to us.

MITYLENE.

Mitylene, or Metelin, the ancient Lesbos, is thirty six miles long and fourteen broad. It is situated near the coast of Anatolia, and is placed at an equal distance from the gulf of Smyrna and the Hellespont. The Pelasgi first settled themselves in this island under the conduct of Xanthus. Seven generations afterwards, the inhabitants perished in the deluge of Deucalion. In process of time Macareus, a prince of Ionia, accompanied by his countrymen and some other people of different nations, formed an establishment in this island, and was succeeded by his descendant Lesbus. It successively passed under the domination of the Persians, then under that of the Greeks, till Alexander the Great restored its liberty. Pompey reduced it into the state of a Roman province. The crusaders next established themselves in it for a certain period, and the Genoese were masters of it when the empire of the east fell into the hands of the Turks.

The position of Mitylene is extremely important, more especially as its interiour resources render it susceptible of the most flourishing state. But in the hands of the Ottomans, the advantages of its situation are lost, and its population, agriculture, and industry are daily diminishing. In some

parts of the island are volcanic mountains, and others composed of marble, that extend almost through it. Its mountains are covered with wood, particularly pines, that yield excellent pitch for the use of the dock-yards established near the south harbour, and for the careening of vessels and boats which come to Mitylene for that purpose. On these mountains are also found oaks, the arbutus, the andrachne, the lentisk, the myrtle, the agnus castus, a few leguminous shrubs, and several species of rock-roes, among which is that which yields the ladanum. The "velani" oak is more common on the rising grounds, and in the plains, than on the mountains. The elm grows in the low and watered places, and the plane-tree is chiefly found on the brinks of the rivulets and torrents. The mountains also afford a variety of springs, some of which are medicinal. The vallies of the island are extremely fertile, well watered, and in some degree cultivated.

The principal towns of this island are Mitylene and Molivo; and its harbours are port Caloni and port Olivier.

MITYLENE, sometimes called Castro, is on the east side of the island, and contains two or three thousand Greeks, three or four thousand Turks, and thirty or forty Jewish families. The citadel is spacious, provided with cannon in tolerably good condition, and defended by five or six hundred Janissaries. Within it are two mosques, and a great number of houses occupied by the troops, who are

almost all married. The modern town extends in a semicircle along the north harbour, on a part of the ground occupied by the ancient city. The truncated pieces of pillars employed in the edifices, the remains of capitals, the fragments of marble and granite that are seen every where, attest its former grandeur, and bespeak the important rank which it held.

The two harbours of the town are separated by a tongue of land, on which was constructed a citadel by the Genoese, which the Turks have preserved. The upper or north harbour is secured from the north-east wind by a jetty, the origin of which is carried back to ancient Greece. The south harbour is open, and faces the south-east; it is less extensive and less deep than the other; none but the boats of the country can anchor in it, while the north harbour can admit small merchant-vessels. Men of war and European ships anchor in summer off the south harbour; but they rarely expose themselves there in winter, because there happens sometimes in that season, very tempestuous gales from the north-east, which might occasion their destruction. There was formerly a canal of communication between these two harbours.

MOLIVO is on the north-west coast of the island, built on rocks of basaltes, precisely on the spot formerly occupied by Methymna: it is commanded by a castle almost in ruins. The population of the town is estimated at two or three thousand inhabitants, as well Turks as Greeks; its territory

is formed of a plain of moderate extent, very fertile, and surrounded by volcanic mountains; the chief productions are oil, corn, and barley; it furnishes a little wine, and various fruits, and also cotton, and several kitchen garden plants.

PORT CALONI lies in the middle of the southern part of the island; it is very extensive and very safe, but little frequented.

At the head of the port, is a plain two leagues in extent, where cotton, figs, olive trees, melons, and various legumes are cultivated. Here are several villages; but the population is not proportioned to the fertility and extent of the soil adapted to culture. The air in this quarter is insalubrious, and often fatal; so that these villages are inhabited only by poor Greek husbandmen; the Turks who are proprietors, preferring a residence at Mitylene, Molivo, and other places that are best situated in the island.

PORT OLIVIER, or port Yero, derives its name from the great number of olive treees which are planted in the adjoining plain, and on the declivity of the mountains and hills that surround it.

On the eastern port of the harbour, near the sea, is a copious spring of hot mineral water, much valued by the inhabitants of Mitylene. The capudan pacha has built here a basin capable of containing ten or twelve persons; he has also repaired the building, which is occupied by the Turk charged to receive all those who wish to make use

of the waters; which are nearly two leagues from the town of Mitylene.

Port Olivier is one of the safest and most spacious harbours of the Archipelago; it lies at the eastern and southern extremity of the island, and is said to abound with fishes and conchylia, among which are excellent oysters, which are carried to Scio and Smyrna. It is visited the whole year by vessels that come thither to load with the oil, which is made in the environs.

Although the island of Mitylene is exposed in winter to sudden gales of wind from the north-east and east, which come from the mountains in Asia, as well as to the north wind, which reigns over the whole Archipelago, the climate is nevertheless tolerably fine, and the temperature of the air somewhat mild. It seldom freezes in that season; but in summer the heat is rather powerful on the south coast.

It is calculated, that there are nearly as many Turks as Greeks in the island, which contains in all forty thousand inhabitants.

The quantity of oil which is exported in ordinary seasons is estimated at upwards of fifty thousand quintals. Italy draws from Mitylene eight thousand quintals of valonia. Dried figs are an article of exportation, as well as wool. Cotton, sesamum, silk, honey, wax, and different species of grain are gathered in small quantities; but the last are not sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, who draw a great quantity of wheat and barley from Anatolia. They also import oxen, horses, mules,

and sheep. Wine is now scarce, because a great part of the grapes are employed by the Turks in making confectionary and brandy.

Mitylene gave birth to Alcæus, a lyric poet; Sappho, whom antiquity has placed among the muses; Theophrastus, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle; and Pittacus, whom Greece ranks among her sages.

The two Barbarossas, brothers, sons of a potter, who from simple sailors became famous pirates, and afterwards, in succession, sovereigns of Algiers, were natives of this island.

It was in Mitylene that Pompey met his wife Cornelia and his son, after the disastrous battle of Pharsalia.

SCIO.

Scio, anciently Chios, and called Salziza-dau, or Mastic Island, by the Turks, is separated from the coast of Asia Minor by the strait of Bianca, nine miles in width. It is about fifty miles long from north to south, and varying in breadth from ten to eighteen miles. Beyond the plain that extends to the south of the capital, and in the whole south part of the island, the lands are almost every where susceptible of culture. The ground is less elevated, and less uneven than in the north part, and the population is more considerable.

According to the registers of the government, the population of Scio is to be estimated at one hundred and ten thousand inhabitants, of whom not more than four thousand are Turks. In the island are sixty eight villages, all inhabited by Greeks. Those villages which furnish mastic, to the number of twenty one or twenty four, are the most popuous and most wealthy: the largest of all is Pirghi, situated to the west; and next to this, Ninita, Calamoti, and Calimatia, towards the south, are the most considerable of the island. Volisso, situated on the sea-shore, opposite to Psera, is remarkable for the rude and almost savage air of its inhabitants. However, all the villages are tolerably well built,

and have almost all of them an enclosure capable of securing them from a coup de main of a corsair.

SCIO, the capital of the island, is large and well built. It contains thirty thousand inhabitants, viz. 3500 Turks, 1500 Greek Roman Catholics, and 25,000 Greek schismatics; to which number may also be added about 100 Jews. The ancient town was near the middle of the east coast, on the summit of a mountain. The modern town is at the foot of the same mountain by the sea side. The streets are straight, paved, and clean; the houses are high, all in masonry, and the greater part of hewn stone. It is the custom at Scio to make in the centre of the house, a spacious apartment, very lofty, which the inhabitants use in summer during the heat of the day. They breathe a pure air, evening and morning, on the terrace of the houses, and at the same time enjoy the prospect of the country, and of the sea.

The citadel, built by the Genoese, commands the harbour; an esplanade separates it from the town, and a ditch all round is intended to receive the waters of the sea in case of siege. The fortifications are regular; but they are fallen into ruins in several places. The inside of the citadel is full of houses, capable of lodging with ease eight hundred janissaries, who constitute the whole strength of the island.

The town is commanded, to the west and to the north, by schistose, granitical hills, rather arid, but nevertheless, susceptible of culture. To the

north-west of these hills are calcareous mountains, almost naked. To the south of the town, the eye extends with more pleasure over a plain, two leagues in length, extremely fertile, covered with beautiful country houses, and adorned with gardens, in which are cultivated all the fruits of Europe, and most of its legumes.

The harbour is neither spacious nor deep, and rocks obstruct its entrance; it is formed by a pier on the south, but can receive none but small vessels; large merchant ships and men of war anchor without, in an open road, which has, at least, the advantage of affording the facility of going out with all winds. The entrance of the port is indicated by two light houses; and though it was formerly sufficiently spacious for the trade of the island, and of all the Archipelago, it is daily filling up, whilst the Turks will not be at the smallest expense, to remove the obstructions and keep it in order.

The inhabitants of Scio are peculiarly distinguished from the other Greeks, by a decided inclination towards commerce, an ardent taste for the arts, and an eager desire of enterprise; by a sprightly, pleasant, epigrammatic wit; and, occasionally, a sort of mad and burlesque gayety, which has given rise to the following proverb: "it is as uncommon to find a green horse as a prudent Sciot." Notwithstanding this sarcasm, there are many of the Sciots who know how to combine the most circumspect prudence with the most amiable and most lively sprightliness. No other town in the Levant

presents so great a mass of information; no other contains so many exempt from prejudices, full of good sense and reason, and blessed with a head better organized.

The women are amiable, gay, lively, and witty. Whether easy circumstances, under a beautiful sky, concur to give women agreeable forms, regular features, soft and slightly animated colours; or whether the Greek women have less degenerated here than elsewhere from their ancient beauty, it is certain, that there are not to be found, in any other part of Turkey, so many beautiful women as at Scio. They are seen with tolerable freedom at their own home in presence of their relations; and they enjoy, more than elsewhere, a liberty which they seldom abuse. They are distinguished by their habits of industry; those of the poorer sort employing themselves in making stockings, caps, and purses; and the richer in embroidering handkerchiefs and other linen, and working at some sort of silk or cotton stuff. In the country, they breed the silk worm, and spin cotton.

In no island in the Archipelago, nor in any country of Turkey, are the lands better cultivated, commerce more active, or industry greater, than at Scio. Grounds the most arid and most stony, improve by degrees under the hand of the Sciot. There is no kind of traffic to which he is a stranger, no hazardous enterprise that he does not attempt. No one is idle; he who is not a priest, is a merchant, manufacturer, artisan, mariner, or cultivator.

The history of Scio is lost in the obscurity of time, and is confounded with the errors of fable. At first, under the rod of kings, next under republican agitation, then under the odious tyranny of factions; alternately independent and subjugated, the inhabitants of Scio have passed successively under the domination of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans. The Venetians attempted to establish themselves there, when the Europeans in a delirium were crowding towards the oriental regions, in order to drive the "infidels" from the Holy Land. The Greek emperors soon after sold the island to some Genoese nobles, and that republic had rendered it the emporium of an extensive commerce, when, in 1566, Soliman I. made himself master of it. The Venetians took possession of it in 1693, and were expelled the year after by Mezomorto, a Turkish Admiral.

This island is one of the most celebrated, by the ancient poets, for its women and wine, and the city of Scio is pretended to be the birth place of Homer; the hut in which he dwelt is still shown to travellers, as well as his school. It had the honour of producing Ion, Theopompus, Philip father of Alexander the Great, and Theocritus.

Mastic must be considered as one of the most important productions of the island. The lentisk which produces it, differs not from that which grows in the south of Europe, and in all the islands of the Archipelago. In order to obtain the mastic, numerous incisions are made in the trunk and branches of the lentisk, from which exudes a liquid juice

that insensibly grows thicker and remains attached to the tree in drops, or falls to the ground. This production, one year with another, amounts to fifty thousand okes, and even more. The best and first quality is sent to Constantinople for the palace of the Grand Seignior.

The women of Scio, as well as the female Mussulmans, Greeks and Armenians, and Jewesses of the whole empire, are in the habit of having mastic incessantly in their mouths. This odoriferous substance does not easily dissolve, but becomes soft and very white; it cleans the teeth, gives the breath an agreeable odour, strengthens the stomach, and carries to the lungs balsamic emanations extremely salutary.

Scio turpentine is becoming daily more scarce. The cotton which they grow, though plentiful, is not sufficient for the supply of their numerous manufactories. The collection of silk, in ordinary years, is estimated at ten or twelve thousand okes, which is all consumed in the manufactories of the town.

The island produces wheat, barley, wine and oil. Oranges, lemons, and bergamot-citrons are very important articles of trade, which is estimated, one year with another, at nearly four hundred thousand dollars. A very agreeable syrup, in great request, is also made with the expressed juice of lemons and cedrats, which is sent to Constantinople, to Cairo, and into the Black Sea. The rinds of these fruits are preserved in sugar or honey, and distributed all over the Levant. The galls of a certain

species of willow are in like manner preserved. This sweetmeat is very agreeable, and much esteemed. The rose-tree is also an important article of culture, either from the great quantity of conserve of roses which is there made, or from the essential oil which is extracted from it. The dried figs are nearly all sent to Smyrna and Constantinople.

In most of the gardens is seen the sebesten, whose oval fruit, a little smaller than a common olive, contains an excellent glue, employed in Turkey for bird-catching.

A plum-tree, called *verdassier*, is here cultivated; its fruit is large, oblong, of a pale green, and of a very agreeable taste. The inhabitants make it an article of trade; they peel the plum, dry it in the sun, and pack it up in boxes for exportation.

It is reckoned that there are about five hundred looms employed in the manufacture of silk stuffs. The trade of the various fabrics manufactured at Scio, is estimated at upwards of 6,000,000 livres.

Port Dauphin, on the north side of the island, is a good harbour. Off the south side is the little island Venetico, with a safe channel within it.

SAMOS.

Samos is about ten leagues in length, and half as much in its greatest latitude. A ridge of mountains runs through its middle, the highest summit of which, named mount Kertis, retains the snow throughout the year. A narrow cape stretches very far towards the south, called Cape Colonni, a few fragments of which have been separated by the sea; these are called Samopoulo, or Little Samos. Samos is separated from Cape St. Mary in Anatolia, by a channel, called the Little Bogaz. The Great Bogaz of Samos, nearly two leagues in breadth, lies to the west, between that island and the small Fournis islands. This is a passage much frequented by ships sailing from Constantinople to Syria and Egypt; and they there find good anchorage.

The fertility of Samos was formerly proverbial. The ancients found every thing excellent there, except the wine, which now forms one of the best revenues of the island; its muscadine wines being capable of attaining the qualities of those of Cyprus. Game of all kinds abounds. There are some iron mines, emery stone, and plenty of ochre. Its mountains consist of white marble. The pine-trees are very productive of pitch. The silk is remarkably fine, and the traffic of this article is considerable. The honey and wax are excellent.

Samos is inhabited by twelve thousand Greeks, who are industrious, and live at their ease, not being tyrannised over by the Turks. The ports are Vathi, on the north-east; Megalo-chori, the chief place, and Samos on the south. The exports are wine, oil, silk, honey, wax, pitch, and fruits.

This island was consecrated to Juno, who is said to have been born there. The ruins of her magnificent temple are admired as the finest remains of the Archipelago. Samos was also the cradle of Pythagoras, of the poet Charilus, of the mathematician Conon, of Timanthus, one of the most famous painters of ancient Greece; and it was in this island, that Herodotus, flying from tyranny, sought an asylum, and composed in this agreeable retreat, the first book of his history.

NICARIA.

Nicaria is separated from Samos, by the channel of the Great Bogaz. It was anciently called Icaria from the shipwreck of Icarus. It is twenty leagues in circuit, is traversed by a ridge of mountains, covered with pines and oaks, but is otherwise barren, though well watered. It has no port, and only about one thousand Greek inhabitants, who are the most lazy and poor of the Archipelago, and at the same time the proudest, pretending to derive their descent from the imperial house of the Constantines.

The island of Stapodia is off the western end of Nicaria. Corseæ, now called Formia, or the Ants, a small island, and several rocks are between Nicaria and Patmos; and Hyatusa, the modern Agathonisi, is south of Samos, and opposite the river Meander.

PATMOS.

Patmos is seven leagues in circuit; considerably longer than it is broad, its direction being from north to south, and its form very irregular. The coasts are compared to the leaf of an oak from their numerous indentations, several of which form excellent ports. This island is now denominated by navigators St. Jean de Patino, and celebrated in ecclesiastical history, on account of its being the place of St. John's exile. Near the excellent port of Scala, on the east, some Greek Monks, who inhabit a monastery on an eminence, still shew the cavern, in which that sacred writer is supposed to have received his communications, and composed the Apocalypse.

Notwithstanding the advantages which the harbours might afford Patmos, as a place of trade, it presents to the view of the observer, a very wretched appearance. Vallies, which might ensure abundance, are uncultivated. Population, which follows in the train of agriculture and industry, is here diminished, and while the monasteries swarm with sluggards, the fields become deserts. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, and the men are sailors or ship builders, who migrate to a distance,

in the summer, to seek means of subsistence, and carry on with their caiques, a traffic, which feeds, but does not enrich them. The women remain intrusted with domestic cares, and to make the most of a few pieces of land, during the absence of their fathers, or husbands. The abbot of the monastery is the prince of the island.

LERO.

Lero or Leros is eight miles long and two broad. It is mountainous and stony, but produces fruits, honey and wax. This island is inhabited by about two thousand Greeks, and is the birth place of Patroclus. Its only town is on the east side, on the declivity of a hill, crowned with a castle, built by the Genoese, but now in ruins. Port Partheni, on the north, is sheltered by the little island Archangel, which is a league long, half a league broad, and uninhabited. Fratelli, or the Brothers, east of Lero, and Lerilla, north of Lero, are uninhabited.

CALAMO.

Calamo, Calmino, Calimine, Calimena, or Calymna, is about six leagues in circumference. The ancients called it Claros; Pliny also distinguishes it by the name of Calydna, and Ovid has extolled the abundance of honey which it produced.

On this island are some lofty mountains, an inconsiderable population, and the remains of an ancient town on the west coast; and on the other side a village, called Calamo, built on the summit of a mountain, and near it is a tolerably good harbour. This island is poor and incapable of providing subsistence for its inhabitants; and it is chiefly occupied in procuring foreign resources by a carrying trade. The small island of Capra, Caper, or Caprona, is between Stancho and Calamo.

STANCHO.

Stancho, or Stanchio, anciently known by the name of Cos, and by some modern geographers called Lango, is ten leagues long and four broad, inhabited by eight thousand Greeks and Turks. The beauty of its climate, the fecundity of its soil, and its natural allurements would render the paucity of its inhabitants extraordinary, if we did not recollect it was under the immediate command of the Turks.

Some very high mountains command the south part of this island: and navigators, desirous of a shelter from the impetuous northerly winds, find a propitious retreat, in that quarter, in the little harbour of Safodino. The remainder of the island is a beautiful plain, abounding with various fruits, such as oranges, lemons, figs, and grapes, which are delicious. The wine drawn from its vineyards is delicate and agreeable. Its excellent pastures formerly fed numerous flocks. Of the ancient magnificence of Cos no traces now remain.

STANCHO, the modern town, is small; its buildings are not particularly remarkable; though its situation on the sea-shore, of the northern side of the island, is the same with that of the ancient city, and its environs are still agreeable. This town is

surrounded by orchards of lemon and orange trees, which afford a valuable article of commerce. Cargoes of lemons and oranges are shipped here, and conveyed to different parts of Turkey.

The harbour, which is defended by a castle kept in bad order, though formerly safe and deep, can no longer receive any but small vessels: large ships remain without, in a road open to the winds, and the swell from the north and west. The population of the town is in a great measure composed of Turks. Stancho is famous for a plane-tree, which covers the little public square, in which it is found, with its antique branches. Under the shade of this tree is a fountain, which supplies the Turks with water, and a coffee house. It is not improbable, that ten centuries have elapsed since this tree was planted.

Hippocrates and Apelles were born in Cos; which is also famous for a temple of Æsculapius.

The little island of Cali, or Istros, is between Stancho and the main land of Cape Crio.

RHODES.

Rhodes is the most considerable, and southern island of the Sporades. It is twelve leagues long, and four broad, and separated from the south-west extremity of Anatolia by the channel of Rhodes, which is ten or twelve miles wide. Its form is nearly triangular, whence it obtained the name of Trinacria; and it was also known formerly by the names of Ophiusa, Asteria, Æthrea, Cerymbia, Pœssa, Atabyria, Marcia, Oloessa, Stadia, Telchinis, Pelagia, and Rhodus. The south coast is low, but rises inland to a high mountain, flat at top. The soil is in general sandy, but well watered, and tolerably fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, fruits, wax, and honey. The climate is mild and healthy, the winter having neither frost nor snow, and the summer heats are tempered by the westerly sea breezes. The island abounds with hares, woodcocks, partridges, snipes, and wild ducks.

Rhodes remained attached to the eastern empire until taken by the Turks in the reign of Constans, but who were again driven out by the Greeks, and these latter lost it in their turn to the Turks, who were dispossessed of it by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in 1308, with whom it remained until 1523, when the Turks again got possession of it, after an obstinate resistance.

The Rhodians were for many ages the sovereigns of the sea, and their maritime code was incorporated into the Roman pandects, and adopted by all the nations of Europe, until superseded by that of Oleron.

The number of families in the island is estimated at four thousand seven hundred Turks, two thousand five hundred Greeks, and one hundred Jews, or about thirty six thousand inhabitants.

RHODES, the chief town, is on the north-east point of the island, and is built amphitheatrically, on the side of a hill, three miles in compass, surrounded by thick walls, with towers. The ancient magnificent city was built by Hippodamus, a native of Miletus, and esteemed one of the best architects Greece ever produced. He was employed by the Athenians to superintend the works of the Piræus. Most of the Pagan deities had splendid temples in this city, and Pliny informs us, that, in his time, there were in Rhodes above three thousand statues, most of them executed with great taste.

In the Roman times, Rhodes was famous for the study of all the sciences, and resorted to by Cicero, Cato, Cæsar, Pompey, Cassius, Brutus, and such of the Romans as were desirous of improving themselves in literature. It is still a place of considerable note. The streets are wide, straight, and well paved; and the houses built after the Italian taste. It has two ports; the smallest, named Dasca, has its entrance from the east, and is covered by several

rocks, leaving only a channel for one vessel at a time; it has moles, but is filling up daily, and at present can only receive small merchant vessels. The second port, named Rhodes, faces the west, on which side it is sheltered, but is open to the north and north east. It receives vessels of eighteen feet draft, and here is a navy yard where Turkish vessels of war are built, of the pines of the island, and timber brought from the coast of Karamania.

The port of Rhodes is celebrated for a colossal statue of Apollo, of brass. It was one hundred and five feet high, and its proportions were so enormous that few men could embrace its thumb, and its fingers were larger than most statues. The basis that supported it was of a triangular figure; its extremities were sustained by sixty pillars of marble. There was a winding staircase to go to the top of it; from whence the coast of Syria might be discovered. This statue was the workmanship of Chares, who spent twelve years in making it: it was thrown down by an earthquake 224 years before Christ, and lay neglected on the ground for the space of 894 years, at the expiration of which period Moawyas, emperor of the Saracens, made himself master of Rhodes, and sold the statue to a Jewish merchant, who broke it to pieces, and loaded nine hundred camels with the metal, which weighed 720,000 pounds.

LINDO is a considerable town on the east side of the island, at the head of a deep bay, and at the foot of a high mountain. It occupies the site of the

ancient Lindus, celebrated for its temple of Minerva, of which some remains are still to be seen, on the summit of the hill behind the town.

On the south side of the bay is good anchorage, in eight to twelve fathoms, opposite a little village named Massary, where is shelter from the south west winds, which often blow with violence during winter.

On the south-east coast is Uxitico. Cape Tranquille is the south point of the island, off which is the isle of St. Catharine.

The islands of Limonia, Narki, Piscopia, Nisari and Madona, are between Rhodes and Stancho. Nisari, the most considerable, produces wheat, cotton, and wine.

CANDIA.

Candia, called Icriti by the Turks, but known in very ancient times by the names of Aeria, Chthonia, Idæa, Curete, Macaris, and Crete, which prevailed in later ages, is one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean. It is sixty leagues long and thirteen broad, and is situated across the entrance of the Archipelago. A chain of high mountains, called, from the snow that covers them in the winter, the "White Mountains," traverse the whole length of the island. It has no stream that deserves the name of river, but is abundantly watered by rivulets descending from the mountains to the sea. The climate is in general temperate, and has, from remote antiquity, been deemed singularly healthful. Hippocrates sent his patients thither to breathe the air charged with wholesome vapour. In December and January heavy rains fall in the plains, but there is seldom either snow or frost. In the summer, the heats are tempered by the diurnal sea-breezes called *imbat*, which blow from eight or nine o'clock in the morning till the same hours in the evening.

In vegetable productions, Candia is excelled by no country of the Mediterranean. Its mountains are covered with forests, and abound with aromatic plants, particularly the *dictamnus*, or *dittany*, cele-

brated by the ancients for its medicinal virtues, and which is said to be found only on this island. The rivulets are bordered with myrtles and rose laurels, and the vallies covered with orange, lemon, almond, olive, and other fruit trees. It is well known, that Homer has praised the wine of Crete, which has preserved its ancient reputation. The malmsey, which is made in the environs of mount Ida, is still much esteemed. The mulberry-tree vegetates very well, and silk worms thrive wonderfully. Flax, cotton, corn, and sesamum are cultivated.

The island abounds with deer, hares, wild goats, and a great variety of birds.

Crete is one of the most celebrated islands of the Greek and Roman mythology. Here Jupiter was born, near the source of the Tortona, and on the banks of the Therena he celebrated his marriage with Juno.

Mount Ida, called Psitoriti by the Turks, is nearly in the centre of the island. The Lethe, or river of oblivion, empties itself on the south coast; near it is the famous labyrinth of Gortynia, where Theseus, the Athenian prince, slew the Minotaur with the sword, and escaped from the winding passages of that monster's gloomy cavern, by the thread, which Ariadne, the lovely daughter of Minos, had given him.

In former times Crete, the country of Minos, was adorned with an hundred populous cities, and long enjoyed a degree of splendour and power unrivalled by any of the other islands of the Mediterranean. But her power has long since decayed,

and her splendour has long been effaced. Time has not spared one of her cities, nothing but their ruins is to be seen. St. Paul planted christianity in this island, and Titus was the first bishop.

The first inhabitants of the island were the Dactyli Idæi; next to these, were the Curetes; the Pelasgians peopled the eastern part of the coast; and after them Teutamus brought thither a colony of Dorians. The first king who reigned in Crete, was Cres, or Cretes, and the last Idomeneus, who conducted four and twenty ships to the assistance of Agamemnon, and signalized himself by his illustrious exploits before the walls of Troy. At his departure, he committed the government of his kingdom to Leucus, his adopted son. That ambitious young man aspired to the immediate possession of the crown. Mida, the sovereign's wife, and the princess Clisithera, being obstacles to his wishes, they were sacrificed in the temple; and when Idomeneus, crowned with laurels, landed on the coast of Crete, Leucus attacked him with an armed force, and obliged him to reimbark. But the base usurper did not long enjoy the fruit of his crimes. Soon after the departure of the legitimate sovereign, monarchy was abolished, and the government of Crete became republican, which has been celebrated by Plato and Strabo, served Lycurgus as a model for that which he established in Lacedemon, and was beheld by all Greece, with respect and admiration.

The republic of Crete continued to flourish from the close of the Trojan war, till the time of Julius

Cæsar. The legislator Minos, regarding liberty as the only sure basis of a nation's happiness, had instituted a system of laws, the natural tendency of which was, to inspire men with an ardent passion for liberty, and with such virtue and valour, as are necessary to support and defend it. All the citizens were soldiers, skilled in the art of war, and knew no foreign master for a period of ten centuries. At length, when the victorious Romans aspired to the empire of the world, Quintus Metellus was sent to Crete with a powerful armament, who, after a sanguinary conflict of three years, reduced it to the state of a Roman province. From that era to the present time, a period of nearly nineteen hundred years, the Cretans have no longer formed a separate nation.

On the division of the Roman empire, Crete remained attached to that of the east, till the year 812, when the Saracens landed on the north coast of the island, where they built and fortified a city called "Candax" "Chandax" or "Khan-dan," signifying entrenchment. From hence they made frequent excursions, and soon reduced the whole island. In 962 Nicephorus Phocas drove the Saracens from the island, and reunited it to the empire of the east. Baldwin, when seated on the throne of Constantinople, granted it to Boniface, Marquis of Montserrat, as a reward for the service he had rendered him. In 1207 the island was subdued by the Genoese; and in 1211, Boniface sold it to the Venetians, who called it Candia, from the Saracen name Candax. The Venetians retained the island till

1670, when the Turks, after twenty five years war, compelled them to surrender it, except a few fortresses. In 1715 the Turks made themselves masters of the Venetian forts; and since that time the whole island has been under the dominion of the Porte.

The island of Candia is divided into three pachaliks, or governments, the chief places of which are Candia, Canea, and Retimo. In the first of these towns is a pacha with three tails, seraskier, or general in chief of all the forces of the island. In the other two is a pacha with two tails, independent of that of Candia, as to the administration of the police, but subject to him in every thing that concerns the military department. All three, in their turn, and in their respective provinces, superintend the collection of the impost, and the safety of the places that are entrusted to them.

Each pachalik is divided into a certain number of districts, and each district comprises a number of villages. The amount of the population in 1800 was 120,000 Turks, nearly the same number of Greeks, and about two hundred Jews.

CANDIA, though less populous and commercial than Canea, is the capital of the island. Some geographers have supposed that its site is that of the ancient Cytæum; others appear to believe it to have been Matium, and others again refer it to Heraclea. Olivier places Cytæum four leagues to the west, and Matium two leagues to the east; and Candia he imagines to have been port Panormus,

which lay, according to Ptolemy, between Cytæum and Heraclea.

Candia is situated towards the west side of the gulf of the same name, on a pleasant plain, intersected by beautiful hills, which share its fertility; and the ground on which it stands is supported towards the sea by a strong wall built on rocks, which affords an agreeable walk. The approaches to the place by sea, are defended with several pieces of cannon, and it is guarded on the land side by walls of a solid construction, a good ditch, and some advanced works.

The form of the town, consisting of straight streets and regular squares, and the substantial construction of the buildings, indicate that it is not the work of the Turks, but that it owes its existence to the Venetians. Here are still to be seen ruins, which are the remains of the remarkable siege it sustained against the Ottoman forces. It contains ten or twelve thousand Turks, two or three thousand Greeks, and about sixty Jews.

To the south west of Candia, the first chain of Mount Ida rises in the form of a pyramid, and is a noted land mark to navigators, who wish to anchor in the harbour. The harbour is defended from the north wind by rocks, on which has been built a strong mole, parallel to the coast; it it very secure, and might contain thirty or forty merchant vessels, if it were kept in proper order; but now there are no more than eight or nine feet of water in the inside of the harbour, and about fifteen at the entrance. It affords accommodation to a few small

barks of the country; but merchant vessels can only enter it in ballast, or with a fourth of their lading.

The environs of Candia present a few fertile plains that are cultivated. At a little distance to the south is seen the insulated pyramidal mountain, already mentioned, known to the Europeans by the name of Jupiter's mountain, at the foot of which is a passage to the ruins of Gortyna and its labyrinth.

The gulf of Candia has Cape Sassoxo on the west, and Cape St. John on the east. The isle of Dia, or Standia, is at the entrance of the gulf, three leagues north of the town; it is four miles long, two broad, and very high, rocky, and uninhabited. On its south side are three harbours, of which the middle, named Port de la Modona, is the best.

CANEA is situated at the eastern extremity of a large bay, on the north side of the island. It is seventy miles west of Candia, and is built on the site of Cydonia, a flourishing city of ancient Crete. In this place are reckoned upwards of four thousand Turks, between two and three thousand Greeks, one hundred and fifty Jews, and some French and Italian merchantile houses. The city is laid out on a fine plain. The form of its buildings resembles that of the houses of the east; in lieu of roofs, inclined and forming a ridge, they have a flat covering, without tiles or slates, and constituting a terrace: most of them have only one story. The streets are large and straight; and the public

squares are adorned with fountains, that flow with an abundant stream.

The town is surrounded by a strong wall and a wide ditch. It has but one gate on the land side. The harbour is defended by batteries in a good condition. To the left, on entering, is seen a jetty parallel to the coast, behind which a considerable number of vessels might anchor, if the bottom were cleansed. The largest are obliged to remain near the entrance of the harbour, exposed to the waves of a rough sea, when the northerly winds blow with violence. The arsenal and fine docks, which the Venetians had constructed opposite to the jetty, are falling into ruins.

In the environs of Canea, there are some beautiful plains, that are fertile and almost entirely cultivated. They present to view gardens of orange-trees, forests of olive-trees, vineyards, and fields, appropriate to the culture of wheat, barley, cotton, sesamum, maize, melons, and different legumes. On the west of the town is situated Platania, an extensive, solitary, and rural walk, where grow spontaneously, plane-trees that excite astonishment by their size and number. Each of these supports one or two vine-plants, which embrace the whole compass of the tree, and furnish, in abundance, grapes of an excellent quality. A small rivulet also traverses this agreeable forest.

The banks of the streams in the vicinity of Canea, are commonly covered with oleanders and myrtles; and a great variety of trees bearing fruit, and of plants perfuming the air with their flowers,

render the environs of this town peculiarly pleasant and inviting.

The famous fraxinella, or dittany of Crete, profusely covers the rocks in this neighbourhood. It is collected by the peasants, and formed into bundles and brought to market, where it is much esteemed for its permanent odour, and other virtues that are ascribed to it. But the most useful productions, and those which yield the chief revenue of the town and pachalik of Canea, are the olive-trees, which produce a great quantity of fruit, from which is expressed an oil, forming an important branch of the commerce of Candia.

At Canea there are twenty soap-houses, which employ the oils of the provinces of Kissamos, Selino, and Cydonia.

About a quarter of a league to the east of Canea is a rising ground, leading to calcareous hills, which advance into the sea, and form a peninsula terminated by Cape Melecca. Among these hills, on a beautiful situation, lies the monastery of the "Trinity," which is inhabited by a great number of friars, all of whom apply themselves to the culture of the land. In the vicinity are some superb orchards of olive-trees, a few vine-yards, and fields for the cultivation of the different species of corn. Here are also many bees, and a great number of goats and sheep. Farther towards the cape is situated the Monastery of "St John."

The bay of Canea is between Cape Spada, on the west, and Cape Melecca on the east. The latter is a peninsular promontory of several leagues circuit,

and presents a shore of perpendicular rocks. A league and a half west of Canea is the little rocky island of St. Theodore, on which were formerly two forts. Between this island and Canea is a little sandy island, on which the Venetians had a lazaretto. These two islands are the ancient Leucas.

RETIMO, is five leagues east of the gulf of Suda, and forty miles west of Candia. The town occupies the position of Rhitymna. It extends along the haven, is well built, and walled, and defended by a citadel, on a rock, projecting into the sea.

The environs of this town afford prospects that are very picturesque: gardens planted with date and orange-trees; fields covered with olive-trees; rising grounds on which the vine, the fig-tree, the mulberry-tree and the almond-tree grow together; and farther on, wooded mountains; to the west, the harbour, fortress, and the sea. It would have become rich and populous if the harbour had been kept in order. At present it is only practicable for the barks of the country; ships remain in the road. The present population consists of six thousand inhabitants, half Greeks, half Turks.

The province of Retimo is one of the best cultivated and most productive of the island; it furnishes a great deal of oil, barley, wheat, and a tolerably large quantity of wine.

On the nearest mountains which lie to the south, is a forest of oaks, maples, and carob-trees. To

the south of Retimo are the two provinces of Aion-Vassali and Amari, the only ones that are comprised in this pachalik. They furnish wheat, barley, oil, cheese, and some fruits.

Near the north-west point of the island, Cape Busa, is the port of Grabusa, formed by three small islands; it is fit for the largest vessels, and is protected by a fortress, on the largest of the islands.

The gulf of Kissamos has for limits Cape Spada, on the east, and Cape Busa on the west. It has no good anchorage. At its head is the village of Kissamos, and an old castle nearly in ruins. The city of Aptera was near this village.

The gulf of Spina Longa is between Cape St. John, or St. Zuane, and Cape Sidera, or Sidero, the north east point of the island. Spina Longa, towards the west, has a good port, sheltered by an island. Mirabel, east of Spina Longa, is a small town of fifteen hundred inhabitants. Settia, on the south-east, is surrounded by fortifications in ruins. Its road is sheltered by three islands called the Janissaries, a league to the north.

At the east end of Candia is a bay, between Capes Sidera, and Solomon, or Salamone, in which are Mareno and Castro; and between Cape Solomon and Cape Xacro, the south-east point of the island, is Porto-Schini.

The south coast of Candia affords few places where a ship can rest in safety, and the only places worthy of notice, are Girapetra, a village whose road is entirely exposed to the south and east; Porto Trinede, Spachia, a village and little fort,

and Meletti. Off this coast are the two Christian islands, west of Cape Xacro, with a safe passage between them and the main. Farther west is the island of Gaidronisi, or Gaiduronisia; the Paxamedes and the Gozes, a cluster of small islands south-east of Cape Crio, the south-west point of Candia.

The articles of exportation from Candia are oil, soap, honey, wax, cheese, almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, St. John's bread, linseed, licorice-root, silk, wine, raisins, and various kinds of fruit, particularly that of the corob-tree. The hone is a well-known article of commerce from this island.

The imports supplied by the French consist of woollen cloths, laces, and stuffs of Lyons, imperial serges of Nismes, small shot, tin, iron, steel, coffee, sugar, nutmegs, cloves, indigo, cochineal, paper, and various articles of hard ware. Venice and Trieste supply glass-ware, hard-ware, and planks for making soap cases.

The islanders themselves carry on some trade; from Salonica they draw cotton, corn, tobacco, and iron; from Constantinople, Bursa stuffs, Angora chalits, shoes, handkerchiefs, and copper utensils. At Smyrna they take hides, Turkey leather, cotton quilted coverlets, English shalloons, and some French goods. At Gaza they take ashes for their soap-houses; at Aleppo silk stuffs; and they purchase, on the coast of Syria, corn and silk. Egypt supplies them with corn rice, flax, linen-cloths, and ashes. Derna and Bengazi, on the coast of Africa, send butter; Tunis and Tripoli exchange their caps and corn, for soap and sequins.

SCARPANTO.

Scarpanto lies midway between Candia and Rhodes, is nine leagues long and three broad. It rises in several high mountains, which contain iron and marble. It possesses abundance of cattle and game, and is inhabited entirely by Greeks. The principal town is on the west coast, and has a good harbour.

This island was anciently named Carpathos, and inhabited by some soldiers of Minos. Homer calls it Crapathos.

The other islands between Candia and Rhodes are Ova, or Egg-island, a large barren rock, Piana, Placa, and the Two Brothers, north of the east point of Candia. Goxo, Caso, or Casus, a league south-west of Scarpanto, is three leagues in circuit, and, though rocky, produces some wine and corn. On its north side is a bay sheltered by three islets, but the landing is only practicable at one spot, where the inhabitants have dug a little basin to receive boats. The principal village is on this bay, and has one hundred houses, occupied by Greek fishermen. Stazida is a little island west of the north end of Scarpanto.

MILO.

Milo is the largest, most elevated, and southernmost island of the Cyclades. It is about sixty miles in circumference. On the north-west side, a deep bay divides the island in the middle, and almost through its whole breadth. This is one of the finest harbours in the Mediterranean, sufficiently spacious to contain a fleet, and to keep the ships belonging to it sheltered from all winds. The anchorage is excellent, particularly at the head of the gulf, and near the east coast; the bottom has a fine sand, and vessels come to anchor there, in from twelve to eighteen fathoms of water. Small craft can approach nearer the coast, and carry out moorings to the rocks of one of the grottoes. Another anchorage, more convenient and less exposed to the action of the winds, and the violence of the sea, lies on the west coast, in a cove called Patricha.

There are some small islands at the entrance of the bay, which is very wide, and ships approach very near to the coasts that form it, without risk. To the starboard, they have cape Veni, and to the larboard cape Lerida; the bay then contracts between cape San Dimitri and cape Bombarda.

SEFOUR is the residence of most of the inhabitants of the island. It is situated on the sum-

mit of a high mountain, on the eastern side of the bay, and is surrounded by walls, whence it has the name of Castro: here the best pilots of the Archipelago reside. The town at first sight appears inaccessible. The houses, which are of stone, are built nearly one on the other; the space in front of one house serves as a roof for the one below, and the streets are merely winding staircases. From the highest part of this town, where the pilots are generally stationed to look out for vessels, one of the most beautiful prospects in the world is to be seen.

The air of Sefour is pure and wholesome; it is more populous than the capital of Milo, and the inhabitants exhibit signs of vigour and health not common in other parts of the island. Near this town are considerable ruins, fragments of columns of Parian marble, subterranean galleries, antique catacombs, which furnish funeral inscriptions, vases, idols, and medals, and other remains of a considerable city, which was probably the chief place of the ancient Melos. The ruins of a theatre have been lately discovered by persons who were digging for statues. The marble of which it is composed, is of the most beautiful white, and with the ornaments carved upon it, is in the highest state of preservation, although upwards of twenty five hundred years have probably elapsed, since its erection. From twelve to sixteen tiers of seats are already exposed. The preservation of the theatre may be attributed to its having been covered with earth, from the mountain, on the side of which it is built, by some convulsion of nature.

Near the theatre, facing the sea, are the Catacombs, in which, at an unknown period, the inhabitants of Milo deposited their dead. Each of these catacombs generally contains seven sarcophagi, surmounted by an arch, and cut in the rock.

The women of Sefour employ themselves the whole year in knitting cotton stockings, and making coarse calico. The men cultivate the earth, or are mariners.

MILO, the capital of the island, is situated on a plain, formerly not inferiour to any other of the Archipelago, but now presenting scarcely any thing but ruins. This town, which reckoned five thousand inhabitants within its walls, at the beginning of the last century, at present contains not more than forty families. At the distance of a quarter of a league from Milo, alum is found. In the same grotto that furnishes it are found chrystals of gypsum. The hot baths, called "Loutra," were also situated in this quarter. The water is strongly charged with alum and marine salt.

The whole island indicates a subterraneous conflagration; every appearance testifies that the stones and pebbles which are found here have been thrown up by the explosion of a volcano; boiling waters issue on all sides; pumice stones are scattered abroad; sulphur is formed in abundance, and shows itself on the surface of the ground. Nevertheless, the vegetable earth, which mostly covers the island, is very productive. Corn and cotton are here of an excellent quality; the vines yield good wine, and the trees afford delicious fruits.

The island contains many mines of iron and ferruginous pyrites, and ships visit it to carry away a great quantity of solid lava, of which mill-stones are made, which are transported to several countries of the Levant.

The whole population of the island does not, at present, amount to five hundred persons, and this small number would daily decrease, as the air is insalubrious, if it was not kept up by emigrants from the Morea.

Anti-Milo is a desert island, two miles west of Milo: as are the Combs, two islets south-east of the same island, and Paxmade, or Paximadi, which lies off its south-west coast.

ARGENTERA.

Argentera, or Argentiera, the ancient Cimolus, is separated from the north-east side of Milo by a channel one mile wide. It is two leagues long, one league and a half broad, and has only two hundred inhabitants, chiefly seamen: like Milo, it is entirely volcanic, and has only a few trees, but produces corn, some cotton, and grass. It has no running water; and the inhabitants depend on the rain water preserved in cisterns.

Argentera affords the substance called Terra Cimolia, which is a decomposition of porphyry by subterraneous fire. It is a kind of fuller's earth, which the inhabitants employ instead of soap.

On the east side of the island is a good road sheltered by the little island Polino, or the Burnt Island, the Polyægos of the ancients, which is one mile and a half distant, nine miles in circuit, and uninhabited. Moligo is an islet close to the south-east end of Argentera; and St. George, or Georgio, another islet, south of the same point.

The inhabitants of Argentera cultivate barley and wheat, a small quantity of cotton, and a few vines. Their olive and mulberry-trees are very few. They rear hogs, poultry, goats, and sheep, and the country affords them quails, hares, and partridges in abundance. Excellent fish are taken round the island.

SIPHANTO.

In former times this island was flourishing under the name of Syphnos, and it was even reckoned the richest of the Archipelago, on account of the gold and silver mines, which had there been discovered; and of which the tenth alone furnished the temple of Apollo at Delphos, with the richest treasure that had been seen. At this day they are unknown.

Siphanto is thirty miles long and six broad. It is one of the most agreeable and most cheerful islands in the Archipelago; the air is pure, the plains are well cultivated, and the mountains contain mines of lead, iron, and load-stone, and quarries of beautiful marble. Salt, cotton, figs, corn, oil, honey, wax, silk, and a few other commodities, compose the crops, and the trade of the island. Fine cotton-cloths and straw-hats are manufactured here. The inhabitants are mild and hospitable; the women are beautiful, but their dress disguises their charms.

This island has no harbour, except for small vessels. It has six thousand inhabitants in five villages. The most considerable place, which is called Serai, is built on steep rocks, which leave below the town only a small cove, where boats can anchor.

The ancient Syphians were infamous for their debaucheries.

SERPHO.

Serpho, the ancient Seriphus, is four leagues long and two broad. Its mountains are so rugged and steep that the poets feigned the natives to have been transformed into stone by Perseus. Here are mines of iron and load-stone. The inhabitants belong to the Greek church. The produce is but small. The onions are in high estimation. Under the Romans it was a place of banishment.

Serpho-Paulo, north-east of Serpho, Strongyle, south-west, Pelori east, and Pipari, or Piperi, are barren islets round Serpho.

THERMIA.

Thermia, called Cythnus by the ancients, is twelve miles in length, and six miles wide. It is not so mountainous as some of the other islands, and the soil is well cultivated, producing very large quantities of barley, wine, and fruits. The island also affords plenty of honey, wax, partridges, excellent

silk, and as much cotton as the inhabitants require for their own use.

The Greek christians in this island are computed at six thousand. Thermia is the see of a bishop, and contains fifteen or sixteen churches, and several convents.

On the island are still visible the ruins of two cities; one of which, on the south coast, must have been of extraordinary splendour.

POLICANDRO.

Policandro formerly bore the name of Pholegandros, and to this the poet Aratus adds the epithet *ferrea*, thus by a single word suggesting an idea of its soil, which is rugged, stony, and as it were composed of iron. It is seven leagues in circuit, thinly inhabited, and has no good port, but affords anchorage in a small cove, on the south-east side. It has a village enclosed with walls, near a vast perpendicular rock.

Agriculture finds but few spaces fit for cultivation. The vines yield good wine. Some districts produce corn and cotton, and with the latter tolerably fine cloths are manufactured. Game delights in this rugged soil, and birds of passage make it their principal rendezvous in their regular migrations.

SIKINO.

This island, the ancient Sicinus, lies seven or eight miles west-south-west of Nio, is eight leagues in circuit, and has but two hundred inhabitants, who cultivate some barley, cotton, grapes, and other fruits.

Sikino has no port, and the boats which visit it are hauled upon the beach. A town of the same name with the island, is situated on a rock, which hangs over the sea.

Panagia and Cardiolissia are two desert islands between Policandro and Sikino.

SANTORIN.

Santorin, formerly "Thera" and more anciently "Calista" signifying "the handsome," derives its present name from "St. Irene," to whom it was dedicated under the emperors of the east. It is seven or eight miles in circuit, and has the shape of a horse-shoe, the concave side facing the north-west. The whole island is of volcanic creation, and is covered with pumice-stone. Notwithstanding

it wants a good harbour, and has only cistern water, Santorin is the most populous and richest of all the islands in the Ægean sea, in proportion to its extent.

On the south part of Santorin was built, on St. Stephen's mountain, a flourishing town, the capital of the island, bearing the name of Thera. Its ruins still attest its ancient magnificence. Here was a temple dedicated to Neptune, and another to Apollo. Several inscriptions and monuments, and particularly two large statues, erected in honour of the emperors Marcus Aurelius, and Antoninus, are mentioned by those who have visited Santorin, and indicate the populous and flourishing state of this island under the Roman empire.

There are reckoned five principal villages on Santorin, in each of which is a primate: Aponomeria, Scauro, Pirgos, Emborio, and Acroteri. The primates, distinguished by the name of "Epitropi," are charged with the police of their respective districts; they are renewed every year, and appointed by the general assemblies of the people. Besides these five principal villages, there are several others of less note, such as Merevelli, Vourvoulo, Phiro-Stephani, Phira, Gonia, Carterado, Votona, Messaria, and Megalo-Chorio. The population consists of about two thousand Catholics, and ten thousand of the Greek church.

The inhabitants of Santorin are very laborious, diligent, and temperate. They apply themselves, with incredible activity, to the culture of the vine, and that of cotton. The women manufacture cloth

of different qualities; they also knit caps and stockings, which are sent to Russia and Italy.

Wine forms the principal revenue of the Island; and the most esteemed is that known under the name of Vino Santo. At a proper age it is preferable to the best Cyprus wine. It almost all goes to the Russian ports on the Black Sea. The common wine is not very good; it is in general sweet and easily turns sour. The quantity of wine annually exported is estimated at a million of okes. Hence is also exported a small quantity of brandy.

Though the soil of Santorin is very dry, and far from fertile, the cotton-tree and the vine thrive there extremely well. The land is not good enough for wheat. Only a little barley and some legumes are gathered. Fruit trees are very scarce; the fig and almond trees are almost the only ones cultivated. A few sheep, goats and hogs are bred. Asses and mules are made use of for draught.

The villages situated on the summit of the intersected ground of the roadstead, present a very singular aspect. The houses are cut into the pumice stone, half built on the outside of it, and placed one above the other, according to the disposition of the ground. The part which is elevated on the outside is levelled at the top like a terrace, by means of a mixture of lime-stone and pumice-stone sifted. Pirgos is the most considerable, the best built, and richest village of the island.

The road of Santorin is about seven miles in length, and six in breadth. It is sheltered by the islands Therasia, and Asproponisi, Aspronisi, Anto-

mate, or White Island. The former is inhabited; the latter is a desert rock. In the middle of the bay are three volcanic islets called Caymani, or Kammeni, and individually Old Caymani, or Hiera, the western and largest, New Caymani, the middle, and Little Caymani, the eastern, which is but a rock.

These three islands have been formed by volcanic eruptions, since the memory of history, and the New Caymani only in 1707. The bay has in some parts, a depth of 250 fathoms, and to the west of the Caymani, where the depth is fifteen and twenty fathoms, the bottom is rocky. The only good anchorage for a ship of burthen is opposite the south end of Old Caymani, in fifteen and twenty fathoms, with a fast to the shore. Almost the whole shores of this bay rise perpendicularly from the sea to the height of two hundred yards. The only landing places are at Aponomeria, near the north point, and at Phira, near the middle of the bay, from whence the produce of the island is exported: here small vessels make fast to the shore. San Nicholo has a small haven for boats.

South-west of Santorin are the two Christiani islands, little known, and uninteresting.

NIO.

Nio, anciently known under the name of Ios, because it was peopled by Ionians, is lofty and mountainous, with a granite base, and calcareous summits. It is little more than forty miles in circuit, and contains three or four thousand inhabitants.

This island would almost have escaped the notice of the historian, if Homer, passing from Samos to Athens, had not anchored in its harbour, and died there a few days after. The inhabitants hastened to erect to him a tomb, no vestige of which has been remaining for a long time past.

The inhabitants of Nio are chiefly cultivators; very few among them are mariners or merchants: active and laborious, they water and manure the ground intended to supply herbage and fruits, and though naturally far from being fertile, they render it in a considerable degree productive.

The island furnishes wine, not only to all the inhabitants, but also to those vessels which anchor in the harbour. In a good season are gathered about fifty thousand okes of oil. The wheat, barley, and legumes are generally sufficient for the consumption of nine or ten months. Cotton, to the amount of from eight to ten thousand okes, and also stockings and caps, are annually exported for

Ancona and Venice; and some cotton cloths are manufactured, and consumed in the island. A small quantity of honey and wax is exported. Cheese is also an article of exportation.

The island pastures four hundred horned cattle, six thousand goats, and three hundred sheep.

The chief harbour is on the south-west side of the island, and the town seated on an eminence half a league from it. It is tolerably well built, and seems to occupy the site of the ancient city, for some remains of old walls are still to be perceived in its western quarter.

NAXIA.

The island of Naxia is one of the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, of which it is called the Queen. The ancients call it Strongyle, and it is said to have been first peopled by Thracians, who being in want of women, stole them from Thessaly. Alveus sent his sons to recover their mother, who vanquished the Thracians, made themselves masters of the island, and called it Dia. The Carians afterwards, having formed establishments in this island, gave it the name of Naxos, their king.

Naxia was formerly a powerful republic, but unable to maintain its independence, it was successively in alliance with the Athenians, conquered and ravaged by the Persians, tributary to the Romans, ceded by Mark Anthony, after the battle of Philippi, to the Rhodians, afterwards subject to the emperors of the East, a long time governed by Venetian princes, and at length united to the Ottoman empire.

The population of Naxia is said to exceed ten thousand souls. The town contains nearly two thousand: the rest are scattered throughout forty one villages. Although the number of Catholics is diminishing, so that they have scarcely six hundred settled in the town, they have an archbishop, a coadjutor, six canons, a rector, and several curates,

They have also a house of Lazarists for the education of youth, and three convents. The number of Greeks, on the contrary, is increasing, and their clergy are much less numerous and more rich than the Latins.

The principal inhabitants have preserved the urbanity, and the noble and generous manners of their origin: they are distinguished by their politeness and affability, the fruits of a careful education. The women are no less amiable on account of their personal charms, than their other qualities.

This island is covered with high mountains. The highest of these is that of Jupiter, which the inhabitants call Dia or Zia. The hills and rising grounds of Naxia are covered with myrtles, arbutuses, lentisks, savories, thorny brooms, and several species of rock-roses. The rivers are bordered by oleanders, agnus-castuses, and plane-trees. In the east part of the island is a mine of emery, and the mountains contain quarries of marble, granite, and serpentine.

The inhabitants of Naxia practise the caprification of the fig, and they cultivate the vine. Their wine has been generally commended. The island furnishes wheat, kidney beans, garden beans, and other legumes. Barley is abundant, and annually exported. The oil is of an indifferent quality. Oranges, lemons and bergamot-citrons, are raised. The peaches, apricots, pomegranates, pears, plums, walnuts, almonds, and figs, are consumed in the island. There are sheep and goats for the wants of the inhabitants; oxen for husbandry, together with

mules and asses for draught. The wool is consumed in the country. Cheese is an article of exportation. Cotton is but little cultivated, which is also the case with silk and flax. The honey and wax are consumed in the island. To the south of the town is a small saltern, where a few cargoes of salt are made for Constantinople.

Although Naxia has no ports for the reception of large vessels, its coasts afford tolerably good shelter against contrary winds; and the small craft of the Archipelago are continually passing into several of its coves.

NAXIA, the capital of the island, is one of the most beautiful towns in the Grecian Archipelago. It stands on an eminence by the sea-side, on the west coast of the island, opposite to Paros.

The Greeks occupy that part which extends to the eastward of the castle, known by the name of "New Town." The ancient city extended to the north, towards the fountain which bears the name of Ariadne. There are also below the castle some remains of an aqueduct.

Ariadne's fountain is a simple streamlet of water, on the banks of which the Cretan princess abandoned herself to despair, when she found herself forsaken by the ungrateful Theseus.

The harbour facing the island of Paros, was formerly capable of containing thirty gallies, and was protected by a jetty, now to be distinctly perceived when the sea is smooth. It is at present several feet under water, and yet the small craft of the

country lie safely there in all seasons. Ships of burthen anchor in summer off the harbour, under the shelter of a rock, on which are the remains of the temple of Bacchus.

North west of Naxia is the little desert island Raclia, and on the north east, Stenosa.

PAROS.

Paros lies two leagues west of Naxia, and is ten miles long and six broad. It is inhabited by about two thousand Greeks, who are very poor.

A small town called Parechia, has replaced the ancient city of Paros, on the west coast of the island, facing Anti-Paros; it presents no idea of it, except it be by the beautiful ruins, which are employed, without taste, in its construction. Similar fragments of magnificent monuments cover almost the whole territory of the island.

The harbour of Naussa, situated to the north, is one of the finest and most spacious among the Cyclades, but is unhealthy.

St. Mary's, on the east side of the island, is a large and safe port, being sheltered by islets to the north and south. The harbour of Marmora is near the middle of the east coast. The harbour of Trio lies lower down, and is sheltered by some islands on the north, but exposed to southerly winds. Here the Capudan Pacha remains at anchor every year upwards of a month, till the return of the gallies, dispatched to the neighbouring islands, in order to collect the impost.

There is only one harbour to the westward, at the head of which the principal town is built. Vessels of burden anchor without, under shelter of

some islets, as well as in the narrow channel that separates Paros from Anti-Paros.

Marpessus, now called Capresso, situated to the westward of the harbour of Marmora, is the most lofty mountain in the island, and it is this that furnished the marble for which Paros was so celebrated. The finest Grecian sculpture, which has been preserved to the present time, is generally of Parian marble. The Medicean Venus, the Belvidere Apollo, the Antinous, and many other celebrated works are of Parian marble, which was distinguished for its sparkling white colour. Not a single block has been removed from the quarries since the island fell into the hands of the Turks, and perhaps they were abandoned long before, as Clarke conjectured, from their appearance, that he beheld them in the state, in which they had been left by the ancients. In one of the quarries is a basso-relievo, cut upon the rock. It represents, in three departments, a festival of Silenus, or Bacchus. The demi-god is figured in the upper part of it as a corpulent drunkard, with ass's ears, accompanied by laughing satyrs and dancing girls. A female figure is represented sitting, with a fox sleeping in her lap. A warrior is also introduced wearing a Phrygian bonnet. There are twenty nine figures; and below is this inscription: ADAMAS ODRYSES TO THE NYMPHS.

The French have twice endeavoured to remove this curious relic of antiquity, by sawing the marble behind; but perceiving that it would separate into two parts if they persisted, owing to a fissure

in the stone, they had the good taste to abandon the undertaking.

The most valuable monument of antiquity called the Oxford or Arundelian marble, was constructed by a native of Paros, whose name is unknown, but who, according to Usher, lived in the third century before the Christian era. On this stone were engraved some of the principal events in the history of Greece, forming a compendium of chronology during a series of 1318 years, which commenced with the reign of Cecrops, the first king of Athens, and ended with the archonate of Diognetus. It was dug up in the island of Paros, and purchased in Smyrna, by an agent of the earl of Arundel in 1624.

The inhabitants of Paros supply themselves from the produce of the island with wheat, barley, wine, sesamum, and some legumes. Cotton is the most considerable production, a portion of which is exported.

Anti-Paros, known formerly under the name of Oliaros, close to Paros on the west, is a solid block of marble, five leagues in circuit; its productions are confined to some poor wine and barley. It has a remarkable grotto, one hundred yards in length and eighty high, covered with stalactites.

Stringella and Spolica are barren islets west of Paros.

AMORGO.

In the time of Pliny, this island bore the name of Amorgos: more anciently it was called Hypera, and Patage, or Plataga. It is thirty six miles in circumference; has no retreats to navigators along its eastern coast, which is very steep, and on its western shore there are only two commodious harbours; the one to the north is called Porto St. Anna, and the other to the south, which is the best, is denominated Porto Vathi.

The three ancient towns, Arcesinos, Minœ, and Æiale, are so completely destroyed, that their site is doubtful; and there remains only a little town, built on an eminence, and monasteries, where miracles are the occupation, and the chief revenue of the Monks, who inhabit them.

High mountains, and naked and steep rocks, occupy some parts of the island, and in other parts it presents fertile plains and vallies. A few districts are well cultivated, and yield rich harvests; olive-trees furnish a tolerable large quantity of oil; figs are good and common; and the corn is of an excellent quality.

Amorgo, which gave birth to Simonides, the famous Greek poet, is distinguished by the mildness and affability of its inhabitants, and by the beauty of its women.

To this island criminals were formerly banished; and hither Tiberius exiled Vibius Serenus.

Amorgo-Paulo, south of Amorgo, Cossmissa, and other small islands, surround Amorgo; they are uninhabited, but afford some pasture for sheep. Levita is a great rock between Amorgo and the Sporades.

NANFIO.

Nanfio, Nampio, or Namphio, is situated south-west of Stanpalia, and is little more than six leagues in circuit. According to the ancient poets, this island rose suddenly above the waves, to afford refuge to the Argonauts, when assailed by a storm on their return from Colchis; in memory of this event, a temple was erected to Apollo, the vestiges of which are still to be seen on the south coast, near a steep rock, of frightful aspect, on whose summit is a chapel, dedicated to "Our Lady of the Reed."

The first name of the island was Membliaros, but afterwards it was called Anaphe. The forests which once darkened this island, have disappeared. Its mountains are barren and naked, and although the plains and vallies are fertile, agriculture languishes; a little barley, wheat, oil, and wine are the only products of the soil. The inhabitants do not exceed a thousand, chiefly collected in a small town on the south, before which is the islet Nanfio-Paulo, sheltering a road, the island having no other port.

STANPALIA.

Stanpalia, or Stampalia, formerly Astypalæa, properly signifying the ancient city, and called also Pyrrha, Pilea, and at length Theon Trapeza, the table of the gods, is about six leagues in length and two in its greatest breadth; it is not very lofty, nor has it any high mountains; the soil is fertile, but only a small portion of it is cultivated, the population being small.

From the irregular form of this island, it might be called the "Indented Island;" its shores presenting a variety of points, or sinuosities, that form so many coves and bays, fit for the anchorage of ships or boats; though there are reckoned only two good harbours or ports, the one on the north, and the other on the south.

ZIA.

Zia, or Zea, the ancient Ceos, Cea, or Cia, is four leagues east of Cape Colonni in the Morea; it is six leagues long and three broad.

In former times, Ceos had four famous cities, Julis, Carthæa, Coressus, and Præessa. The two latter were swallowed up by an earthquake. The ruins of the former are still remaining. Carthæa was seated on a rising ground, at the end of a valley, about three miles from the sea; and its position agrees with the present town of Zia. The ruins of Julis occupy a whole mountain, and are called by the modern inhabitants "Polis." Near this place are the ruins of a stately temple, with many pieces of broken pillars, and statues, of most exquisite workmanship. The walls of the city were of marble, and some pieces are yet to be seen.

The port of Zia is a large and commodious basin, surrounded by mountains and rocky shores, on which are to be seen some chapels and the remains of magazines. The population of the town is three thousand.

The island is well cultivated, and abounds in the necessaries of life. Wine, barley, wheat, silk, gall-nuts, and valonia are exported in considerable quantities.

SYRA.

This island has been always celebrated for the advantages it enjoys, in the excellence of its port, in its salubrity, and in its fertility. It is thirty six miles in circumference, mountainous, without wood, but well watered and cultivated; producing wheat, barley, figs, cotton, wine, and oil. It has abundance of poultry, and fine breeds of pigs.

There are no Turks on the island: the inhabitants are all Greeks and profess the Catholic religion. The chief place is on the west, at the top of a lofty conical hill. At the base of the hill is the quay, where are several ware-houses, for supplying vessels with the produce of the island, which is principally wine. Near the port, which receives the largest ships, are some ruins; and many ancient marbles are said to remain buried behind the magizine.

Syros was the original name of the town, as well as of the island.

MYCONI.

The island of Myconi is far from fertile, very uneven, and mountainous, and little productive. This is the ancient Myconus, which by fabulous relation was the tomb of the Centaurs, that were slain by Hercules.

The Greeks of Myconi are great navigators; traversing the sea that surrounds them in their boats, some of which are large, or employed in conveying the timber of Mount Athos to Egypt. Addicted to maritime occupations, they neglect the culture of their lands, from which, though dry and rough, they might derive considerable advantage. All the productions which they yield are of a very good quality, such as wheat, barley, raisins, figs, olives, and cotton. Wine and fruits are here excellent; game abounds; and the island affords all the necessary, or agreeable articles of life. Water is scarce. The inhabitants, who are about three thousand, are chiefly Greeks, governed by a cadi; the women are employed in spinning cotton, and manufacturing it into stockings and cloths.

East of Myconi is the little island of Tragonisi, which pastures some sheep; and farther south are two points of arid rocks, which the Greeks call Stapodia, or Spadia, and the navigators Le Deux Freres, or the Two Brothers.

DELOS.

The two islands anciently named Deli, and called Sedilli by the Turks, lie between Myconi and Syra. Rhenæa, the largest, is included within a circuit of eighteen miles, and appears to be joined to Little Delos. It now only serves as a pasture for sheep, and a refuge for pirates.

Little Delos is but seven miles in circuit. This is the island so much celebrated both by the poets, and historians of antiquity, and being dedicated to immortals, who there received offerings from all civilized nations, it should have a miraculous origin. Some fabulous writers report that Delos floated for a long time at the mercy of the winds, until it was fixed by the voice of Neptune,—and others pretend that it was raised by a blow of his trident, from the bottom of the sea, to accommodate Latona, the mistress of Jupiter, with a place for the birth of her children, Apollo and Diana, when she was persecuted by Juno.

DELOS, the capital of the island, occupied, as its magnificent ruins evince, that spacious plain which reaches from one coast to the other; and extends eastward as far as the Isthmus. It was the richest city in the Ægæan sea, and one of the most frequented emporiums of the world; merchants being allur-

ed hither from all parts, by the immunities they enjoyed, and its convenient situation for trade; all the commodities of Europe, Asia, and Africa, were there sold, purchased, or exchanged. The temple of Apollo was one of the most magnificent edifices in the universe. Plutarch describes its altar, as deserving a place among the wonders of the world. The trunk of the famous statue of Apollo has been for ages an object of admiration to travellers: its size was gigantic, though cut out of a single block of marble, the shoulders being six feet broad, and the thighs nine feet round. Delos contained many other noble and stately buildings; the temples of Diana, Latona, Neptune and Hercules; the porticoes of Philip of Macedon and of Dionysius Eutyches; a gymnasium;—an oval bason two hundred and ninety feet in diameter, made at an immense expense, for teaching the inhabitants to swim, and for the exhibition of sea fights; and a magnificent theatre of white marble, two hundred and fifty feet in diameter.

The oracle of Apollo, in Delos, was one of the most famous oracles in the world, not only for its antiquity, but for the richness of the sacred presents dedicated to the god, and the number of persons that resorted hither, from all parts, for advice. Games were annually celebrated at Delos, in honour of Apollo, anterior to the Olympic games.

Between Syra and Delos is the islet Lanete, and between the two Deli' the Great and Little Ramâtiari, the ancient Hecate.

TINO.

Tino is six leagues long and three broad. It is mountainous and rugged, particularly on the north coast, which presents perpendicular rocky cliffs. The west part, which is low, is by far the most fertile, and has two rivulets of some size, which have their sources near the centre of the island, and after uniting their streams, fall into the bay of Kolymbritho, at the north west end of the island. These rivers overflow their banks, and form marshes that render this part of the island unhealthy. It produces in a good harvest, sufficient barley for the wants of the year, and wheat for four months. The wild animals are jackals and hares; the domestic ones, a few horses,s ome good asses, mules, and hogs.

The population of Tino is from twenty three to twenty five thousand Greeks: they bear the best characters among their countrymen, for honesty, courage, and industry. A great number of them are found at Constantinople, where these qualities cause them to be preferred as domestics; they also enter as seamen on board foreign vessels.

The island is governed by magistrates chosen by the inhabitants, has no Turkish officers, and only pays a tribute of about ten thousand dollars to the Porte. It produces olives, wine, figs, honey, wax, cotton, wool, and silk. The exports consist principally of silk, wine, fruits, and marble.

Tino has three towns, Il Borgo, San Nicolo and Oxoneira, and sixty five villages or hamlets.

IL BORGO is situated on the highest point of the island. It was formerly fortified, but the works have been destroyed by the Turks, and the town almost abandoned, the inhabitants having removed to a village half a league below it, called Exomborgos.

SAN NICOLO, on the east side of a bay, and on the south side of the island, ocupies the place of the ancient capital and is now the chief town, the residence of the Greek archbishop, and the European consuls. The streets are narrow and crooked, but the houses are well built. This bay, which is exposed to the south-east, is the only place of the island visited by foreign vessels, and has a lazaretto for the performance of quarantine.

OXONEIRA is on the south-west coast of the bay. On the south, separated from San Nicolo by a peninsula, is Port St. John. Port Kolymbritha and Port Selina, are on the north-west, and Port Palermo on the north.

All historians agree that this island abounded with serpents, whence it took the name of Ophiussa, and in Greece that of the viper or Tænia; afterwards it was called Tenos.

ANDROS.

Andros, the most northern of the Cyclades, is separated from Tino by a channel a mile broad, and from the isle of Negropont by the strait of Silota, or the Douro passage, and is thirty leagues in circuit. Although it is rocky and mountainous, like Tino, it has, in proportion, more lands fit for cultivation; its plains are somewhat more extensive, equally fertile, and as well watered. Here are fifty villages, and yet its population does not exceed twelve thousand souls.

Andros is the appendage of a Sultana: a Turkish waiwode administers the police, and watches over the peace of the island. The principal produce of its territory is silk, of which the quantity annually exported is estimated at six thousand okes. A considerable quantity of oranges and lemons is also exported for Salonica, Athens, and the Morea. The wheat, barley, wine, and oil are generally sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The island also produces legumes, herbage, various fruits, honey, wax, and cotton.

The Andrians being the first of all the islanders who joined the Persians, Themistocles, after the battle of Salamis, resolved to put it under large contributions for the maintenance of his fleet. Hav-

ing landed his men on the island, he acquainted the magistrates that the Athenians were come, with two powerful divinities on their side, "Persuasion and Force." The Andrians replied that they likewise had two mighty deities, "Poverty and Impossibility," and therefore could give no money.

The summits of the mountains of Andros retain the snow for several months. This island has no safe port. Between it and Skyra is a dangerous ledge of rocks above water, called the Caloyera, or Monks of Andros.

Between the Cyclades and the Morea are several barren and uninhabited rocks in the usual track of navigation: they are the Ananas, south-west of Milo, Falconera, mentioned in Faulkner's "Shipwreck," Bello-poulo, and St. George d'Arboa or Belbina, south of Cape Colonni.

HYDRA.

Hydra, or Idra, formerly called Sidra, lies between the gulf of Napoli and Athens, near cape Skylleo. The island is fertile, and produces wheat and wine.

The inhabitants are the descendants of a colony from the Morea, which fled to Hydra, during the disturbances of Greece, when subjugated by the Turks. They have the reputation of possessing great integrity, and of being the best navigators in the Archipelago. They are wealthy and possess a commerce of eighty vessels above two hundred tons, besides several hundred small craft. Some of their ships are seven or eight hundred tons. Spicia, or Spezia, Poros and the other neighbouring islands resemble Hydra in their institutions; and the seamen and shipping belonging to them generally pass under the name of Hydriats in the Mediterranean.

The Hydriats never insure their vessels nor their cargoes, as they are owned by a great number of persons; many of whom venture only from twenty to fifty dollars in the same bottom. The seamen are sedate, well-dressed, well-informed, civil, shrewd, and speculative.

There is a good port on the north side of the island, with a town of fifteen hundred houses.

NEGROPONT.

This island is nearly a hundred miles long and from eight to twenty broad, and is divided from the continent by the Strait of Euripus, only a hundred yards wide, which is crossed by a bridge. It was anciently called Eubæa, afterwards, from its capital, Egripos.

In remote times Negropont received the name of "the granary of Greece," and it still retains its natural fertility; the level parts produce, in great abundance, wine, oil, and all kinds of excellent fruits. The mountains are for a large portion of the year covered with snow; the highest is called Oche. The most remarkable headlands are Cape Rouge the south west point; Cape Gereste the south point; Cape Doro or Cape Chimi on the south-east, off which is the islet *Myrtos;* Cape Blanco, the ancient Ceneum, the north west point.

This island had formerly many considerable cities; but the only places now worth notice are Egripo, and Castel Rosso.

EGRIPO is in the narrowest part of the Strait, and probably occupies the site of Chalcis, the ancient capital. It has four thousand inhabitants. The Turkish admiral who is governour of the island re-

sides here; and the harbour is seldom without a fleet of gallies. It is also the see of a Greek bishop.

CASTEL ROSSO, or Caristo, is situated at the south western extremity of the island, and is distant fifty four miles from Egrypo.

Port Dailo is a cove north of Cape Doro, open to the south-east. Off the middle point of the island is a groupe of islets called Skiffi.

Negropont was considered one of the most important possessions of Venice in the time of her splendour, and the Turks have still an idea that the Christian powers meditate an attack on it, hence they are very jealous of Christian travellers visiting it; particularly the interior parts.

The population of Negropont is estimated at forty thousand souls.

SKIRO.

Skiro, Sciro, the ancient Scyros, is surrounded by an open sea, being fifteen leagues from the east coast of Negropont; and is five leagues long and two broad. It is inhabited by about fifteen hundred Greeks, whose chief industry consists in breeding goats, and quarrying its white marble with black veins.

The chief place is St. George on the east. Porto del tres Bocha, on the south west, has its name from its three entrances, formed by two large rocks; its shores are rocky, and rise perpendicularly to a great height.

Skiro is very mountainous, but produces wheat and barley sufficient for the inhabitants. The wine is excellent, as well as the cheese, made of the milk of goats and sheep mixed together. The inhabitants collect considerable quantities of wax and some mastic.

There are many extensive ruins on this island.

Skiro-Paulo, near the south west end of Skiro, Basoli, Scangero, Scardeli, and Adelphi on the south west; and Inis, between Skiro and Negropont, are all uninhabited rocks.

SKIATO.

Skiato is the most western of the islands which form a chain across the entrance of the gulf of Salonica. The others are named Scopelo, Dromo, Pelagonisi, Piper, Sarakina, Petrissa, Prassoneri, Jura, Jouro, or Devil's Island, Jura-Paulo, and Santoni. From the direction of these islands, combined with those of Agio-Strati, Lemnos, Imbros and Samothrace, a supposition may be hazarded, that they are the summits of a ridge of land that formerly united Greece and the Thracian Chersonesus.

Skiato is seven leagues long and five broad, covered with trees. Anchorages rather numerous and safe, are to be found along the east coast, and between the five or six small islets which are off the same side. To this circumstance the advantages of this little island are nearly reduced, the ancient name of which was Sciathus, but in modern times is also written Skialta, Skiati, and Sciati.

SCOPELO, often written Scopoli, the Scopelos of the ancients, is separated from Skiato by a channel about two leagues wide. It is ten miles long and five broad, has twelve thousand inhabitants, is fertile, and would be an agreeable abode if it ceased to lose, through the viciousness of its administration, the favours lavished on it by nature.

The wine of Scopelo is one of the best of the Archipelago; but a strong flavour of tar renders it unpalatable to many. Off the town, ships find a harbour, which is not very safe; they in general prefer the anchorage of a great road, formed by a few shoals, and the island of Scopelo.

The other islands in this groupe, have but few inhabitants, and are not of much commercial consequence.

TASSO.

Tasso, or Thasos is the most northern of the islands of the Archipelago, and its high mountains, covered with forests, are seen at a great distance. It is situated in the gulf of Contessa towards the western extremity of Macedonia, and two leagues from the continent. The channel which separates this island from the main land is also divided by a sterile islet called Little Tasso, by the Greeks, Taso Paulo. A spacious road, with good holding ground, lies between the two islands.

This island was formerly famous for its rich gold mines. Herodotus speaks of them, and they were under the direction of Thucydides. Its natural treasures also were opals, amethysts, and other precious stones; but though these are lost, Tasso still furnishes the beautiful marble, that forms the greater part of the mountains, which was anciently held in such estimation by the Romans; the whiteness of which vies with snow, and the fineness of its grain with that of Paros.

The island is thirty leagues in circumference; it produces abundance of corn, oil, honey and wax. Its wines were once famous, and the fertility of the soil was extolled by the ancients. Tasso is often mentioned as taking an active part in the wars of Greece; it is also thought by some to be the Tarshish of the Bible.

SAMOTHRAKI.

This island sometimes written Samanaraki and Mandraki, the ancient Samothrace, is some distance to the north of Lemnos, over against the mouth of the Hebrus. It became celebrated for the worship of the Cabirian gods, in the mysteries of which all the heroes of antiquity were initiated. This island was formerly governed by its own kings; in process of time it became republican; and this form terminated when the island was subdued by the Persians. The Romans restored its liberty. Perseus, king of Macedon, sought an asylum in the temple of Castor and Pollux in this island, when he fled from the pursuing vengeance of the Romans. It is eight miles in circuit; it is high and rocky, with a little town on the north west side, but no port.

IMBRO.

Imbro is mountainous and woody with plenty of game: about twenty miles in circumference, and containing one thousand Greek inhabitants, in five villages, two of which are defended by castles.

LEMNOS.

Navigators have given the name of Stalimene to this island, but it is now generally called by the ancient name of Lemnos. It is situated exactly in the middle of the Ægæan sea, at an equal distance from the promontory of mount Athos in Europe, and Cape Janissary, at the entrance of the Dardanelles in Asia. Its shape is nearly a square of eight leagues each way.

Lemnos was consecrated to Vulcan in the time of Homer, on account of two volcanoes, which were here continually casting forth flames, and were considered as the forges of the husband of Venus. The island is hilly, but extremely fertile; it yields corn, cotton, oil, and silk, with which a few light stuffs are manufactured. Nature has done every thing for it. Its inhabitants were formerly much given to navigation; they are still trading mariners. Some of the women are extremely beautiful. The whole east coast is inaccessible, on account of a shoal, which extends four leagues into the offing; the west coast affords to ships a few places of shelter against northerly winds. To the north is a large road; but there are no real harbours except on the south part, where are to be found Port Cadia and Port Saint Antonia.

The priests of Lemnos were reckoned famous for the cure of wounds. For this reason the

Greeks who went to the siege of Troy, left here Philoctetes, after he had been wounded in the foot by one of the arrows of Hercules. The efficacy of their skill depended upon the quality of that bole, under the denomination of "Lemnia terra," which is a species of red clay, dug in a hill in this island, and no where else. It is made into small cakes, bearing the impression of a seal, whence the Turks call it "Terra Sigillata."

Agio-Stratti, a small island south-west of Lemnos, is the ancient Nea, consecrated to Minerva.

CYPRUS.

This island receives various names in different periods of antiquity. It was called Acamis from one of its promontories; Amathus, Paphia, and Salaminia, from three of its cities; Macaria, or the fortunate island; Colinia, from its many hills; Sphecia, from its ancient inhabitants; Ærosa, or Copper island; Cerastis, from the multitude of narrow capes on its coast; and Cyprus, known to the Greeks under the appellation of Kupros, and Kupris, which they gave to Venus.

Cyprus is two hundred and ten miles long, from east to west, and sixty broad. Towards the north, at ten leagues distance, are the sinuous shores of Karamania; those of Egypt, more remote, face it to the south; and the coasts of Syria are not far from it to the east.

This island was first colonized by the Phœnicians, about a thousand years before the birth of Christ. Till the time of Cyrus the Great, it was parcelled out among several petty kings, who were subdued by the lieutenants of that monarch, and the Cyprians continued in subjugation to the Persians, with the exception of a few years, till the conquests of Alexander, the Macedonian, in Asia. From the year 311 before Christ, the kings of Cyprus became

tributary to the Egyptian sovereigns; and on the extinction of the Ptolemies, the island fell under the Roman dominion. From the emperors of the west, it passed to those of the east. Richard I., king of England, got possession of it during the crusades, and sold it to the Templars, who, apprehending that they should not be able to retain it, rendered it back to Richard, who conferred it on the house of Lusignan, as an indemnity for the loss of Jerusalem. The heirs of Count Lusignan sold it to the Venetians. But they did not long enjoy their acquisition; for Sultan Selim wrested it from them in 1570; and since that epoch, Cyprus has made a part of the Ottoman empire.

This beautiful and productive island, is divided lengthwise by a chain of mountains, the most remarkable of which is a third Olympus, called by the Greeks Trogodos, Trobodos, or Trobos.

The mines of Cyprus in ancient times, were very numerous and productive, but the riches which are contained in its bosom, are now more deeply buried by despotism, than by the earth with which they are covered; the search after minerals being strictly forbidden by the Turkish government.

The copper was in former ages the finest in the world, and its rich and primordial mines furnished the first blocks of that metal which were brought into use. The blue or azure vitriol, was found in abundance in the copper mines.

Iron mines lie scattered, and in a quantity for the supply of the Cypriots and the trade of the neighbouring countries.

In the rocks is also found a very fine rock chrystal, called the Baffa, or Paphian diamond, from the place where it is procured. But the place is always surrounded by Turkish guards, who prevent its being carried away.

The bowels of the high mountains contain emeralds, amethysts, peridots, agates, and opals.

The Scythian jasper was deemed the best among the ancients, next to that the Cyprian, and last of all the Egyptian. The river Pedicus, which has its source in the mountains near Nicosia, rolls down, with its limpid waters, fragments of very fine red jasper.

The quarry which furnishes Asbestos, lies in the mountains of Acamantes, near cape Chromachiti, and is still as plentiful as ever.

Talc is common, especially near Larnica; and there are numerous quarries of plaster.

The quarries of marble afford it in quantity sufficient for building; but scarcely any are now worked, but those which yield a common white marble of little consistence.

The mines which afforded gold, silver, zinc, and tin, in former times, have been for ages abandoned, and tradition can scarcely assign the places where they were found.

The Turks allow the unfortunate islanders to trade in none of the treasures which the earth conceals, but yellow ochre, umber, and terre verte, substances common in Cyprus, and which are employed in coach-painting. The trade of coarse salt was formerly a source of considerable revenue, but a

few country barks suffice for the conveyance of the quantity which enters into the export trade, whereas the Venitians annually loaded seventy large ships.

Olive trees are much less common than they were in former times. Mulberry trees still form woods in certain quarters of the island, and the silk trade is important. At Famagosta, where the market for this commodity is held, there are annually sold about 25,000 bales of 300 pounds each, including white silk, gold-yellow, sulphur-yellow, and orange-coloured. The floss is also thrown into trade, and is dispatched to the ports of Turkey or Europe.

The carob, or St. John's bread-tree, furnishes pods, which are an article of considerable commerce to Syria and Alexandria.

The whole island affords to commerce about four or five thousand bales of cotton annually. It is the most esteemed and the finest of the whole Levant. Under the government of the Venitians 30,000 bales were exported. Those enterprising people made large sugar plantations, which succeeded as well as in Egypt.

The soil of Cyprus is excellent; orange, lemon, pomegranate, and other fruit trees abound, and form groves round the habitations. Wheat and barley are cultivated. In this island madder is gathered, also coloquintida, which covers many fields without culture; cochineal, and opium are cultivated at the foot of mount Olympus.

The sandy soil of Cape Chromachiti is covered with the barilla plant, which is burnt, and the ashes sent to Europe. The forests afford fine wood for ship building; thence are also drawn tar and pitch; and the turpentine of Cyprus is more esteemed than that of any other country.

The flocks of Cyprus afford to commerce a large quantity of wool, which chiefly passes into Italy and France.

One of the productions which the Cypriots rear with the greatest attention, and which has ever been a beneficial branch of trade, is the wine, which is yielded them by vines with twisting and creeping stems, and large and delicious fruit. The best vines, which supply the yellowish grapes, and perfumed wine, that is so much valued, occupy a district called the "Commandery." It is comprised between mount Olympus, and the towns of Limasol and Paphos. Cyprus wine is exported in casks, or in those large glass-bottles covered with rush or wicker, which are called *dames jeannes*. The wines yearly made in the island amount to near 40,000 gallons.

The juice of the Cyprian grape resembles a concentrated essence. When it has been in bottles for ten or twelve years, it acquires a slight degree of effervescence; and this, added to its sweetness and high colour, causes it to resemble Tokay more than any other wine. This, however, is not the state wherein the inhabitants of Cyprus drink their wine. It is preserved by them in casks, to which the air has constantly access, and will keep in this manner for any number of years. A sheet of lead is mere-

ly laid over the bung-hole, and this is removed almost every day. After it has withstood the change of a single year, it is supposed to have passed the requisite proof. After it is forty years old, it is considered quite as a balm, and reserved for the sick.

Both the *Commanderia* and the Muscad are white wines. When new, they have a slight tinge of a violet hue; but age soon removes this, and afterwards they retain the colour of Madeira. The red wines are little esteemed, and used only as weak liquors for the table. If proper attention were paid to the red wine, it might be rendered as famous as the white. It has the flavour of Tenedos; resembling that wine in colour and strength.

Among the Greeks of Cyprus there subsists a very ancient custom, which is, that when a child is born, they bury large vessels filled with wine and closely stopped: these are not taken out of the ground but on occasion of the marriage of the same child. Part of that which remains, is sold to Europeans, and admired for its peculiar and excellent quality.

Turkey-leather, or Morocco, is prepared in Nicosia, and in the neighbouring villages; it is more lively, more brilliant in colour, and better dressed than in other parts of Turkey. They manufacture printed calicoes, the colours of which become brighter by wear. Other cloths, half silk and half cotton, are made in the same place.

In return for these productions of nature and art, the Cypriots receive woolen cloths, satins, light stuffs, laces, some metals, India goods, sugar, coffee, and

generally such articles as are sent from Europe to Smyrna and Constantinople. Six hundred European vessels are averaged to visit Cyprus every year, besides those of Turkey and Egypt.

The climate of Cyprus has been reckoned insalubrious, on account of its heat, long continued drought, and infrequency of rain. The heat, partly owing to the vicinity of the Arabian and Lybian deserts, is in summer excessive, in some parts of the island. To the north the winds from the high mountains of Karamania temper the heat in summer, and produce piercing colds during the winter. This northern region is also generally the most hilly, the most wooded, and the most rural, but the least fertile. Running streams are scarce, and most of the rivers that flow here, are mere torrents, formed by the winter rains, and the melting of the snow on the mountains, and whose beds are dry during warm weather.

The Greeks who inhabit this island, are tall and well made; their countenances and their manners are equally noble and agreeable. The women are beautiful, and have remarkable fine eyes. They do not degenerate from their ancestors, as votaries of that goddess, whose favourite habitation Cyprus was supposed to have been. Paphos, where Venus first appeared after she was formed out of the froth of the ocean, Amathus and the groves of Idalia, have furnished images both to ancient and modern poets. In their attire, the females are choice, and are excessively fond of flowers, as the most natural and elegant accompaniment of their other attractions.

Cyprus is an appendage of the Capudan Pacha, who annually appoints the governour general. The population of the island is estimated at 60,000 by some travellers, and by others from eighty to 100,000 souls, half Greeks, and half Turks.

The chief towns are Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnicia, Limasol, Baffa, and Cerina. It is to be much regretted, that there is no good description of Cyprus. The travellers who have visited the island in modern times, teach us but little that is interesting concerning the antiquities of a country, once so distinguished for the magnificence of its cities, and the grandeur of its public edifices. Their limited and rapid excursions into the interiour, precluded them from presenting much satisfactory information on its topography, and statistics. It is very probable, that well-conducted researches would be productive of objects as curious as any which have been discovered in the subterranean cities of Italy. In this pursuit, the greater part of Cyprus may be considered as yet untrodden.

NICOSIA, or Nicotia, the Lucusia of the Greeks, stands in the middle of a vast plain, and in the centre of the island. It is now the capital, and the residence of the governour general, as it formerly was of the kings of Cyprus. The palaces of the sovereigns, remarkable for the beauty of their architecture, are abandoned by the Turks to destruction.

The superb church of St. Sophia, in which the christian kings were crowned, has been converted into a mosque.

The situation of the town is agreeable; streams are here abundant; it is surrounded by fine gardens, and the adjacent soil is excellent.

Nicosia was in a remote period a place of considerable extent; and some ruins indicate its former importance. It contained, in its more ancient state, within a circumference of nine miles, temples, palaces, and several beautiful monuments; and at a later period, many monasteries, three hundred churches, Greek and Latin, and a number of public edifices.

The principal Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants assemble in this town to transact commercial business. The bazar is extensive, much frequented, well supplied, and kept in a neat and clean state.

The plain on which the town stands is elevated, which renders it salubrious; the prospect is fine. The circumference of the plain is very steep; it is surrounded by a parapet of hewn stone in salient angles, and susceptible of a regular defence, which gives it an imposing appearance. The city has three gates, Paphos, Chirigua, and Famagusta. The last is magnificent.

In that part of the town occupied by the Greeks there are several good streets, but the others are narrow. Almost every house has a beautiful garden, the shade and verdure of which is delightful.

The number of inhabitants in Nicosia does not exceed a thousand Turkish families, and as many Greeks.

On the highest summit of the mountains, to the north of Nicosia, are the remains of a magnificent edifice, which the natives of the island call the Queen's palace. Ali Bey, who ascended to the loftiest apartments in this once splendid edifice of the Goddess of Love, is of opinion that its antiquity preceded the period of history.

FAMAGUSTA, the ancient Arsinoe, called Mangora by the Turks, situated on the eastern coast of the island, is built on a rock, and is about two miles in circumference. The walls are thick and strong, and encompassed by a deep fosse formed out of the solid rock, and flanked by twelve enormous towers. In the interiour part of the city there are a pharos, three bastions, and a rampart, consisting of two rows of cannon, and a citadel. It has two draw bridges, one towards the land-side, and another towards the sea, which latter leads to the harbour, that is narrow, and is shut by a chain fixed to one of the ends of the pier. On the east it is defended by a chain of rocks from the impetuous waves of the sea.

LARNICIA, Larnica, Lannaca, or Larnic, is on the east shore of the bay of Salinas. It is the most considerable town, after Nicosia, in the island; it is also the see of a Greek bishop, the residence of all the consuls, some European merchants, and of several Greeks protected by different nations, who share the privileges and immunities of their respective flags. It is for this reason, that a degree of

freedom and civilization distinguishes this place from the other sea-ports. Although the road-stead of Larnicia is open and unsheltered, many ships put in there.

At the distance of a mile from the town, is a village with a fortress in ruins, called Scala, Salines, or Salinas, where the English and two other consuls reside. This is the landing place, and where almost all commercial transactions are carried on. In the vicinity are many salt marshes, which afford considerable quantities of salt.

Larnicia and Salines have arisen from the ruins of Citium, a city founded by a Phœnician king, of the name of Belus. Citium derived its name from the Hebrew appellation for the island, Chetim; the Chittim, or Cittim of the Holy Scriptures. It was famous as the birth-place of Apollonius, a disciple of Hippocrates; and of Zeno. According to Plutarch, it was with the sword presented by a king of Citium, that Alexander triumphed over Darius. This weapon was held in such high estimation, that he always wore it upon his person. The prophecy of Balaam closes with the following prediction: "Ships shall come from the coast of Chittim and shall afflict Assur, and shall afflict Eber, and he also shall perish forever:" and it is to be observed that the naval armament by which Alexander was enabled to overcome Tyre, and the whole power of the Persian empire by sea, was chiefly furnished to him from Cyprus, or Chittim. We read in the first book of Maccabees, "after that Alexander, the son of Philip the Macedonian,

who came out of the land of Chettiim, had smitten Darius, king of the Persians and Medes, that he reigned in his stead." From not adverting to this historical fact, geographers have made a strange mistake in supposing that Macedonia had been called Chittim; for Arrian expressly mentions that the reinforcement from *Cyprus* consisted of *one hundred and twenty ships*, whilst from Macedonia he had but *a single vessel*.

It was at the siege of Citium that Cimon, son of Miltiades, received the wound whereof he died. It is quite uncertain when the city was destroyed, but it is believed that event did not take place later than the beginning of the third century.

The Gulf of Salinas, sometimes called Larnicia Bay, is between Cape Grego, and Cape Tagista, or Chiti, and is pointed out by the highest summit of the island, Mount Cius, or Rusie, being directly over it, when it bears west.

The Bay of Limasole, Limassol, or Lemisso is sheltered on the west by point Della Gatta; the town of Limasole at the head of the bay is supposed to stand on the site of Amathonto, and a league east of it are considerable ruins. Piscopia is a village east of the south point of the island, and in the most fertile part of it.

BAFFA or Baffo, is on the west coast of the island. The town is on a rocky eminence, near where Paphos stood, one mile from the port, and is entirely occupied by Greeks.

This place was formerly of great consequence; as proofs of which there are still an infinity of columns, arches, and other ruins remaining.

The port is choked with sand, so that only small vessels can enter. On the point of a rock, to the south-west, is a strong tower, built by the Turks, and furnished with artillery, where an aga and some janissaries quarter.

There was anciently, a celebrated meeting, once a year, at Paphos, for the worship of Venus. This city is famous in sacred history, for being honoured with the presence of St. Paul; and on account of his having here converted Sergius, the governour of Cyprus, to Christianity. It has now only a few habitable dwellings, and some gardens scattered among ruins.

On the north coast of the island is Cerina, Cerino, or Cerines, the ancient Cerynia, a village of two hundred inhabitants, with a castle in good order; it has a small port within two rocks, but open to the north, and unsafe in winter. The other places of any note on this coast are Solea, Maceria, and Artemisia.

The only danger in the navigation round Cyprus is a bank called the Black Ground, twelve leagues south of Salinas bay, with but six feet of water.

EGYPT.

Egypt is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the south by a chain of mountains which separates it from Nubia; the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez form its eastern limits; and it is terminated to the westward by the deserts of Lybia, in the midst of which stood the temple of Jupiter Ammon. Its greatest length is from Sienna, or Syene, situated under the tropic of Cancer, to Cape Burlos, which forming the most advanced point of the Delta, almost terminates the thirty second degree of latitude. This distance is about two hundred and twenty five leagues. Its greatest breadth is sixty eight leagues, drawing a right line from the ruins of Pelusa to the "Tower of the Arabs," formerly called Taposiris.

Ancient and modern geographers have not been agreed as to the precise limits of this country. Accordingly, some have assigned to its length, from north to south, five hundred miles, and to its breadth about half that measure.

Egypt is divided into upper and lower; the first is only a long valley, which begins at Sienna, and ends at Grand Cairo. Two chains of mountains, which take their rise from the last cataract of the Nile, form the vast contours of that country. Their

direction is from south to north, until they reach the latitude of Cairo, where separating to the right and left, one of them takes the direction of Mount Colzoum, the other terminates, in banks of sand, near Alexandria. The former is composed of high and steep rocks; the latter of sandy hillocks, over a bed of calcareous stone. Beyond these mountains are deserts, bounded by the Red Sea on the east, and on the west by Africa; in the midst of which is that long plain, which is no more than nine leagues broad, where it is the widest. It is there that the Nile flows, between two insurmountable barriers, with varied current, sometimes smooth and tranquil, and at other times impetuous, and overflowing the country, which it covers, with its waters, and fertilizes, for the space of two hundred leagues. This valley in which the sciences were first cultivated, and whence they were diffused through Greece, and other parts of the world, is still as fertile, as in the best days of Thebes; but it is less cultivated, and many of its former cities, overwhelmed by depotism and ignorance, are laid level with the dust, and their former celebrity is now chiefly known by their magnificent ruins.

Lower Egypt comprehends the whole country between Cairo, the Mediterranean, the isthmus of Suez, and Lybia. This immense plain presents, on the borders of its parching sands, a strip of land, cultivated along the canals of the river, and in the middle, the triangular island, to which the Greeks gave the name of Delta. It is formed by the two branches of the Nile, which separating about four

leagues below Grand Cairo, fall into the sea, below Damietta and Rosetta.

The Nile seems to be formed of three rivers; the Tacaza, which descends from the northern side of the mountains of Abyssinia; the Bahr el Azrak or Blue River, which, from the same mountains descends into the plains of Sienna; and the Bahr el Abiad, or White River, which has its rise in the mountains of the Moon, in the kingdom of Darfur. Its course is about two thousand miles, during which its stream is three times opposed by ridges of mountains, through which it has forced its way, and, at each, forms a cataract, the last of which is at its entrance into Egypt, near Sienna; below this the greatest breadth of the river is a mile, and its greatest velocity three miles an hour; in its ordinary state, it is navigable for vessels of sixty tons to Sienna.

The river begins to rise at Cairo in June, and is at its greatest height in October, the greatest rise being twenty four feet. The waters begin to subside in the same month, and in December, being again returned to their bed, the fertile alluvion they have left on the low grounds, is sown with grain.

The Nile anciently emptied itself by seven mouths, of which six were navigable. The western or Canopic branch, which passes by Aboukir, is now dry the greatest part of the year. The second or Bolbitic branch falls into the sea at Rosetta. It is two miles wide, but is crossed by a bar, on which is a very dangerous surf, in strong

north or west winds, leaving only a few shifting channels for the passage of the country vessels, named Germs or Scherms, from ten to sixty tons. The bar is dry in March, or April. The depth of the channel is generally from four to six feet; but during the inundation, with the winds from the north, there is at times forty one feet. The third, or Sebenetic branch, falls into Lake Bourlos. The fourth, or Phatnitic branch, is that of Damietta; it is crossed by a bar that admits only small vessels. The fifth or Mendesien branch is lost in lake Menzaleh, but its embouchure is at Dibeh. The sixth or Tanitic, is the present Om-Faredje. The seventh, or Pelusiac branch, is now entirely filled up.

The earth of the valley, through which the Nile flows, being of a blackish colour, and its clayey cementing quality, evince its foreign origin, and indicate its descent with the river from the heart of Abyssinia. Without this fat and light mud, Egypt must have been altogether unproductive. This alone seems to contain the seeds of vegetation and fecundity, and these are owing to the river by which they are deposited. The fertility of Egypt, and the excellence of its productions and fruits, are highly celebrated by ancient writers, and even by Moses, who was well acquainted with this country. It abounds in grain of all sorts, but particularly rice; insomuch, that it was formerly the granary of Rome, and Constantinople. The exports of rice are still very considerable, and also great quantities of wheat.

The most plentiful parts of Egypt are the Delta, and the province of Faioum, supposed to be the ancient Heraclæotic nome; the capital of which, of the same name, is thought to have been Herecleopolis, Nilopolis, or Arsinoe, and is said by the natives to have been built by Joseph. Being the lowest part of Egypt, they say that it was nothing but a standing pool, till that patriarch, by making drains, and particularly by the great canal, which extended from the Nile to the artificial lake Mœris, discharged the water, and clearing it of the rushes and marshy reeds, rendered it fit for tillage. It is now the most fertile and best cultivated land in the whole country, containing above three hundred and sixty villages, and yields flax, the sugar cane, wheat, barley, millet, grapes, olives, dates, figs, bananas, and other fruits, in abundance.

The flourishing state of agriculture among the ancient Egyptians sufficiently appears, from the immense works which they constructed for the distribution of their canals, and for watering the lands. At present there are reckoned eighty canals, like rivers, all dug by manual labour, several of which are twenty, thirty, and forty leagues in length. These receive the inundation, and circulate the waters through the country. The others, nearly choaked, are dry upon the fall of the Nile.

The climate of Egypt, as might naturally be inferred from its latitude, commencing at the torrid and extending nine degrees into the temperate zone, is extremely hot, from March to November. In the Delta, it never rains in summer, and but

rarely, and in small quantities, during the whole course of the year. It rains still less as you ascend towards the Said.

The population of Egypt is not easily estimated. Ancient Egypt furnished subsistence for about eight millions of inhabitants, but at this day there is not probably half of that number. This great decrease is principally owing to the nature of its government, which is despotic and oppressive. Deprived, twenty three centuries ago, of her natural proprietors, Egypt has seen her fertile fields successively a prey to the Persians, the Macedonians, the Romans, the Greeks, the Arabs, the Georgians, and at length the race of Tartars distinguished by the name of Ottoman Turks. Several of these various nations have left vestiges of their transient possession; but they have been so blended, that it is not easy to discriminate their respective characters.

The Copts only are descendants of the ancient Egyptians. These people were among the first who embraced christianity. They are gentle, friendly and humane. Three classes of Arabs constitute two thirds of the present population. The other inhabitants are Turks, Mamelukes, Syrians, Greeks, Jews, and a few European merchants.

The artificial curiosities of this celebrated country, consisting of its stupendous remains of antiquity, form a copious subject, which has already occupied volumes of description. Nothing therefore can be expected in a work of this nature, but a glance at such of these monuments, as are to be

found in the vicinity of the present commercial towns, from which a general idea may be excited of their magnificence, and the grandeur of ancient Egypt. Any attempt even to exhibit in a catalogue, all the vestiges of Egyptian greatness, which are found from Alexandria to Sienna, would lead to a tedious prolixity, and they are described by numerous travellers, from the sage Herodotus to the enthusiastic Chateaubriand.

Egypt is excellently situated for commerce and navigation; the trade of the western parts of Asia, the south of Europe, and the north of Africa, lying open to it by the Mediterranean Sea; and that of Arabia, Persia and India, and the southern and western coast of Africa, by the Red Sea: the eastern merchandise being commodiously brought into Egypt on Camels, by the isthmus of Suez. Some learned authors suppose that the Egyptians did not apply themselves to merchandise till the time of the Ptolemies; but though these princes did very much encourage trade, recovering that of the east to their subjects, by building Berenice, Myos-Hormos, and other ports on the Arabian gulf, so that Alexandria became the greatest mart in the world; yet the Egyptians certainly traded, very considerably, with foreigners long before. The Pharaohs were undoubtedly acquainted with the advantages of trade. The numerous canals which they formed, served, not only to diffuse fertility, by means of the water of the Nile, but to transport with facility the produce of the country, from one end of the empire to the other. The fairs they

established in the Delta, and the Thebais united the inhabitants of the most distant provinces. The Egyptians must also be regarded as one of the most ancient nations of navigators. They made voyages on the Red Sea, it is said, long before the famous expedition of the Argonauts. Danaus carried into Greece, then in a state of barbarism, the art of navigation, and commerce. His brother Sesostris, soon after, reduced the interior kingdoms of Asia, and, with a fleet of four hundred sail, took possession of the ports of the Arabic gulf, sailed through the straits of Babel-Mandel, and penetrated into the Indian Ocean. From this era we must date the commerce of Egypt with Asia, which has never been discontinued since that remote period.

Sesostris founded several colonies on the coast of Phœnicia. Tyre soon prepared to dispute the glory of navigation with the mother country, sending her ships as far as the pillars of Hercules, and spreading the arts every where with her commerce. The Egyptians, on their side, mounting the Bosporus, entered the Black Sea, exchanging with their brethren, settled in Colchis, the productions of their country, with those of the northern nations; whilst the fleets of the Red Sea went in search of the pearls, the diamonds, the perfumes, and the precious stuffs of the eastern world.

The colleges of the Egyptian priests, applying to the study of the heavens, taught navigators that astronomy which served to guide them through unknown seas. Greece, enlightened by the great men who acquired knowledge of various kinds, in the

schools of Memphis, and Heliopolis, was divided into several republics, each of which wished to possess commerce, and a navy. Psammetichus, to say nothing of Osiris, the Mercury of the Egyptians, to whom the invention of commerce is ascribed, gained great riches by trade, before he became king of all Egypt; and we learn from scripture, the most ancient and most authentic history extant, that the Midianites and Ishmaelites traded to Egypt, so early as the time of Jacob.

Nechos, the son of Psammetichus, the Pharaoh-Necho of the bible, who ascended the throne of Egypt six hundred and sixteen years before the birth of Christ, attempted to open a communication between the Nile and the Red Sea; but failing in this attempt, he directed his views to another enterprise. Having fitted out a fleet and engaged Phœnician mariners, he ordered them to make a tour of Africa. They sailed out of the Red Sea, steered down the eastern shores of Africa, and doubling the Cape of Good Hope, coasted up northward, till they entered the Mediterranean; and thus returned to Egypt, having performed their voyage in three years.

Amasis having dethroned Apries, the Pharaoh-Hophra of scripture, and usurped the kingdom, made a conquest of Cyprus, and became master of the Mediterranean; and in order to give activity to commerce, permitted the Greeks to build Naucrates, at the entrance of the Canopic branch of the Nile. The fairs established there, and the successive arrival of ships, rendered it very commercial.

At this time the prosperity of the kingdom was at its height. The arts had arrived at a great degree of perfection. Astronomy predicted eclipses with accuracy. The sculptor engraved, and fashioned at his pleasure, marble, granite, and porphyry. Mechanism elevated in the air masses of astonishing size. Chemistry stained glass, gave brilliancy to precious stones, and dyed stuffs with indelible colours. Agriculture had introduced the most valuable productions of India. From Egypt they passed to the Greeks; from thence to the Romans; and by the Romans they were transmitted over Europe. Commerce enriched the country, and called forth into exercise a variety of talents. The gold dust rolled down by the torrents of Ethiopia, the pearls of Ormuz, the perfumes of Arabia, and the fabrics of Hindostan, arrived at Memphis.

In this flourishing condition, Egypt was attacked by Cambyses, and ravaged with fire and sword. Although commerce suffered at this time, it soon recovered its vigour, and followed its established course.

About the year 332 before the Christian era, Alexander of Macedon turned his arms against Egypt, which submitted, without a battle, to that great conqueror. In order to secure the country, he founded in it a large city, encompassed by three harbours, fit to receive the fleets of Greece, and the merchandise of all nations. On his premature death, his generals divided his spoils, and Ptolemy, son of Lagus, called Soter, having received Egypt for his share, endeavoured to carry into execution

the grand projects of his master. Ptolemy Philadelphus, who succeeded his father, pursued the course which he had marked out, and rendered Egypt fruitful and happy. This prince had the glory of completing the canal, which had been begun by Nechos, to join the Nile to the Red Sea.

For the protection of the merchants, the Ptolemies kept up a formidable navy in the Red Sea, and in the Mediterranean. Eudoxus was dispatched by Ptolemy Physcon, one hundred and sixty nine years before Christ, on an embassy to several of the potentates of India. After the death of the king, his widow, Cleopatra, ordered Eudoxus to visit the nations at the extremity of Africa, and during the reign of Ptolemy Lathyrus, he doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and returned through the straits of Gibraltar.

When Egypt passed under the dominion of the Romans, the conquest was, with regard to Rome, what South America has been to Spain, and hastened the downfal of that nation. After Constantine had transported the seat of the empire to the shores of the Bosporus, Egypt long supported the tottering throne of the Emperors of Byzantium.

After Egypt became a province of the empire of the Caliphs, she gradually lost her commerce, and her arts. At length the enterprising Venetians found means to open for themselves the ports of this country, and they carried on the trade with India, under the protection of the Egyptians. From this intercourse they derived great advantages, of which the Genoese partook with them, for some

time. What has since been the condition of this once rich, populous, and mighty empire? whilst the maritime powers of the world have been endeavouring to found the prosperity of their states on the basis of commerce, in aid of internal cultivation and manufactures, Egypt, without arts, without a marine, and groaning under the tyranny of her Beys, has been unable to derive any advantage from her situation, or to enter into competition with the Europeans, and Americans. Her ignorant mariners no longer navigate to India; scarcely do they dare to make the circuit of the Red Sea.

Egypt might again recover her splendour, as she contains within herself the source of genuine riches; and is still capable of great improvement, and of deriving great advantages from commerce, if the character of her government, and the consequent condition of her inhabitants were meliorated. The present Pacha, whose allegiance to the Ottoman Porte is merely nominal, is represented to be a man of very superiour talents, and ambitious of improving the situation of his subjects, and extending the trade of Egypt. He guarantees the security of person and property to all foreign merchants, who establish themselves in the cities, or traverse his dominions; and furnishes guards for the protection of merchandise ascending or descending the Nile. To encourage the commerce with India, he insures goods for a small premium from the Red Sea to Grand Cairo, and a number of ships annually arrive at Suez, laden with the products and manufactures of China, Hindostan, and the Asiatic

Islands, which reach the ports of the Mediterranean, by the way of the desert, and the Nile. What France and England attempted by the force of arms, may ultimately be effected by the genius of a single man. Peter the Great roused the energies of northern barbarians, and extended the bounds of an empire, which rivals the most powerful kingdoms of the world, in the splendour of its cities, the advancement of civilization, and the cultivation of literature, science, and the arts. A chieftain of Africa may re-illume the extinguished glory of Egypt. She recovered from the ravages of Persian invasion, and, after a lapse of twelve centuries, is again endeavouring to reassume that proud and elevated station, which she held during the prosperous reigns of the Ptolemies.

The period, perhaps, is not distant, when the primitive route to India will supersede the long and dangerous circuit of Africa, and other emporiums rise on the ruins of Alexandria, Memphis and Berenice.

The motive which impelled the Macedonian conqueror to destroy Tyre, was the superiour local advantages for trade, which the site of Alexandria appeared to possess; and which induced him to expect, that by directing the current of the Tyrian commerce to that place, the city, which was to bear his name, might become commensurate to the vastness of his ambition. It is hardly possible, indeed, to point out, on the map of the whole world, a situation more advantageous for a great city. Notwithstanding the revolutions to which Alexan-

dria has been subjected, for more than twenty one centuries, it has been for the greatest part of the time a flourishing emporium, and commerce continued to flow in the channel, which the sagacity and foresight of its founder had prescribed.

Although some part of the India trade was conducted by means of the Oxus and the city of Samarcand into the Caspian, thence by land to the Euxine, and concentered in Constantinople, or by the desert, the Euphrates, and Palmyra, to the Mediterranean, yet a considerable part of it, especially such as was carried on at the coast of Malabar, and in the Persian Gulf, took the route by the way of Egypt, which is preferable, even to that of Vasques di Gama, for at least all Europe.

Suez, the ancient Arsinoe, or Clopatris, is situated at only two days journey of a camel from Grand Cairo; and the goods which reach that port in forty days from Bombay, cross the desert, descend the Nile, and are ready to be shipped from Alexandria in eight more. Nature seems to have designated the river of Egypt, as the grand carrier of the products of the Indies and eastern Africa, into the lap of Europe. Dispatches from the Carnatic, have reached London by the way of Suez and Cairo, in little more than nine weeks. A wise administration would restore to Egypt all the treasures which have been so bounteously lavished upon her, and which rendered her in former ages eminently distinguished among the nations of the earth, for the products of the soil, of manufactures, and of commerce. What an affluence might be procured, by

clearing the canals, repairing the dykes, and reclaiming for agriculture a third part of her lands! What cloth might be manufactured with the beautiful wool of her sheep! What linen with her delicate flax! What muslins with the two sorts of cotton, one annual, one perennial, which grow there! With what success might not her mines of emeralds be explored; the granite, the porphyry, and the alabaster, found in her mountains, would form a valuable branch of commerce. The resources of the country are still great and unexampled; the climate, the soil, the local situation, all combine to render the noble attempt, which is now making, for the independence and resuscitation of a nation, once so illustrious, more than probable.

Nearly the whole coast of Egypt is low and sandy, and the approach from sea is dangerous; but two certain means of knowing the situation of a ship, on making the land, are given: first, by the colour of the water, which to the west of Alexandria is clear, but muddy to the east; second, the land to the west of the same port is level with the water, and entirely bare of trees, while on the east it is higher, more unequal, and covered with plantations of dates. The distance from the shore is ascertained by the depth, which decreases a fathom in every mile; and to the east of Alexandria, the depths are much less than to the west, at similar distances from the land.

The coast is lined by lakes or lagoons, separated from the sea by sandy strips of land. That of Mareotis, or Alexandria, the western, has not

above eighteen inches of water in winter, and in summer is quite dry; though it has no communication with the sea, its waters are quite brackish. Lake Madiah is separated from Mareotis by a narrow tongue of land, along which runs the canal that supplies Alexandria with water from the Nile. Lake Edko, or Etko, and Bourlos, are next east: the former was formed by an irruption of the sea in 1778. Lake Menzaleh is the most considerable of these lagoons, being nearly fifty miles long, and twelve broad. It forms two basins, separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land, and from each other by a peninsula.

The towers of the Arabs, nine leagues west of Alexandria, may be seen four leagues. The tower of the Marabout is on a point which forms the west limit of the new port of Alexandria.

The chief commercial towns of Egypt are Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Grand Cairo, Suez, and Cosseir.

ALEXANDRIA, called Escanderia by the Turks, the ancient capital city of Lower Egypt, was founded by Alexander the Great, in the year 332 before Christ. It is situated on the Mediterranean, between lake Mareotis, and the beautiful harbour formed by the isle of Pharos, about twelve miles west of the Canopic branch of the Nile.

The city was twelve miles in circuit. It was intersected lengthwise by straight parallel streets. This direction left a free passage to the northerly wind, which alone conveys coolness and salubrity to Egypt. A street, two thousand feet wide, began at

the gate of the sea, and terminated at the gate of Canopus, which was decorated by magnificent houses, temples, and public buildings. In this extensive range the eye was never tired with admiring the marble, the porphyry, and the obelisks, which were destined, at some future day, to embellish Rome, and Constantinople. This street, the handsomest in the universe, was intersected by another of the same breadth, which formed a square at their junction half a league in circumference.

A mole of a mile in length, called Hepta Stadium, stretched from the continent to the Isle of Pharos. A dyke, drawn from the island to the rock on which the Pharos was built, secured the northern harbour, or Great port, from the westerly winds. The other port was called Eunostos, or the Safe Return. The former is now called the New, and the latter the Old harbour. The bridge, that joined the mole to the city, served for a communication between them. It was raised on lofty pillars sunk into the sea, and left a free passage for the ships. The palace, which advanced beyond the promontory of Lochias, extended as far as the dyke, and occupied more than a quarter of the city. Each of the Ptolemies added to its magnificence. It contained within its enclosure the museum, an asylum for learned men, groves, splendid edifices, and a temple where the body of Alexander was deposited.

In the great harbour was the little island of Anti-Rhodes, where stood a theatre, and a royal palace. Within the harbour of Eunostos, was a smaller one, called Kibotos or Cibotus, dug by the hand of man,

which communicated with the lake Mareotis by a canal. Between this canal and the palace was the admirable temple of Serapis, and that of Neptune, near the great place where the market was held.

The eastern part of the city presented to view the Gymnasium, with its porticoes, more than six hundred feet long, supported by marble pillars. Without the gate of Canopus was a spacious circus for the chariot races. Beyond that the suburb of Nicopolis ran along the sea shore, and seemed a second Alexandria. A superb amphitheatre was built there, with a race ground.

This city, which had maintained its reputation for power and wealth, as well as for literature and science, for nearly one thousand years, and which had been successively held in subjection by the Ptolemies, the Romans and the Greek emperors, was at length captured by the Saracens, and in process of time, totally ruined. In the year 639, Amrou, the general of Omar, invaded Egypt, and the following year he commenced the siege of Alexandria, which was taken by storm after a siege of fourteen months, and with the loss of twenty three thousand men. The victor, astonished at his conquest, wrote to the Caliph, "I have taken the city of the West. It is of an immense extent. I cannot describe to you the variety of its riches and beauty. It contains 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 400 theatres or places of amusement, 12,000 shops for the sale of vegetable food, and 40,000 tributary Jews."

The library, wherein more than 40,000 manuscripts had been collected by the zeal of the Ptolemies, excited the attention of the conqueror. He demanded the Caliph's orders. "Burn these books" replied the furious Omar: "if they contain only what is in the Koran, they are useless, and dangerous, if they contain any thing else." A barbarous sentence, which reduced to ashes a great part of the labours of learned antiquity.

Under the dominion of the Arabs, Alexandria gradually lost its splendour. In the year 875, the old wall had been demolished; its extent contracted to half its ancient dimensions; and those walls were built which exist at the present day. This second Alexandria, which may be called that of the Arabs, was still a flourishing city in the thirteenth century. It had preserved a part of its public places, and of its ornaments. The Pharos still existed; and Alexandria in its decline still presented an air of grandeur and magnificence that excited admiration.

In the fifteenth century, the Turks became the masters of Egypt, and this was the term of its glory. From that time Alexandria has fallen into decay, and now affords only a scene of ruin and desolation. In the space of two leagues inclosed by walls, nothing is to be seen but the remains of pilasters, of capitals, of obelisks, and whole mountains of shattered columns, and monuments of ancient art, heaped upon one another. The famous tower of Pharos, four hundred feet high, has been long since demolished, and a square castle, without

taste, ornament, or strength, called Farillon, erected in its place. The mole, which joined the continent to the isle of Pharos, is enlarged by accumulated sand, and is now become a part of the main land. Some parts of the walls of the city, flanked with large towers, are yet standing. The reservoirs, vaulted with much art, and extending under the whole town, are almost entire. Of Cæsar's palace there remains only a few porphyry pillars, and part of the front. Two obelisks called Cleopatra's Needles are situated upon the eastern extremity of the eastern port, and near the large Round Tower. They are of Thebaic stone and covered with hieroglyphics; one is overturned; the other is standing. They are each of a single stone, about sixty feet high, and seven feet square at the base.

What most engages the attention of travellers, is the pillar of red granite, situated at a quarter of a league from the southern gate. The capital is corinthian, with palm leaves, and not indented. It is nine feet high. The shaft is of one piece sixty three feet long, and nine in diameter. The base is a square of about fifteen feet on each side. This block of marble, rests on two layers of stone bound together with lead. The whole column is ninety two feet high, and perfectly well polished. Nothing can equal the majesty of this monument; seen at a distance it overtops the town, and serves as a signal for vessels. Approaching it near, it produces astonishment mixed with awe; it is in touching it that the eye embraces the idea of this vast object, and compares the enormous dimensions of its parts, with

those of the human body. Learned men and travellers have made many attempts to discover in honour of whom it was erected. The best informed have concluded that it could not be in honour of Pompey, since neither Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, nor any other ancient author has spoken of it. Savary, and others on the authority of Abulfeda, who calls it "the pillar of Severus" ascribes it to that emperor; but Ali Bey says this is absurd, and proves their ignorance of the Arabian language, in which it is called El Souari, which signifies the Column; and on account of the inaccuracy of the Arabian manuscripts, it has been written in the same characters, as Severus, which mistake has given rise to the error of Savary. He says that some learned Arabs think it was the work of Alexander, whom they call Scander; but he found a tradition among others, that it was built in the time, and for the worship of Hercules, whom they call Scander el Carneiun, the Alexander of two ages; which is the name they give to Hercules. When Chateaubriand was in Egypt, he procured a copy of the inscription on the base, which is almost entirely obliterated; and thus, he observes, all doubts relative to Pompey's pillar are cleared up. Some British officers had covered the inscription with plaister, and thus obtained an impression of the characters, which, with some interpolations reads as follows.

"To the very wise emperor, the protector of Alexandria, Diocletian, Augustus, Pollio, prefect of Egypt."

By some of the Arabian writers, this pillar is called "Amoud al Sawary," "the pillar of the colonnades," an allusion to the porticoes, with which it was surrounded, as late as the twelfth century.

It appears from the observations of M. Quatremere, that there was a prefect of Egypt, named Pompeius, in the time of Diocletian, which is a strong corroboration of the opinion entertained by recent travellers, that this column was erected in honour of Diocletian, by a magistrate of the name of Pompeius.

The catacombs, or grottoes, which composed a part of the ancient city of Necropolis, or the city of the dead, are two miles distant, to the southward of the town. There are a great number excavated in the rock, forming chambers, with one, two, or three rows of niches, in which to place the bodies.

At some paces to the west of the catacombs, are the baths of Cleopatra. These are three apartments hollowed out in the rock. A canal of a zigzag form conveys into them the water of the sea, pure and transparent as chrystal. Seated on a stone bench, the water rises a little above the waist. The swell enters, raises you up, and leaves you; and thus alternately entering and retiring, brings a continual supply of water, and a coolness, which is truly delicious, under a burning sky.

The modern Alexandria is built near the brink of the sea, on a kind of peninsula, situate between the two ports. Before the expedition of the

French, the ships of Christians were permitted to go only into the eastern port, which being obstructed with sand, rendered the entrance into it both difficult and dangerous. The ancient Eunostos to the westward of the Pharos, called the port of Africa, was appropriated to the Turkish ships solely, but it is now open to all nations. It is much larger than the former, has a very good bottom, is perfectly sheltered, and lies immediately under a part of the town. All ships of war, or of great burthen, anchor in this port.

The houses are of stone, and have flat roofs. The stair-cases are all narrow, and admit only one person to pass at a time. The streets are quite regular, and although there are some narrow ones, as well as in the finest cities in Europe, there are others much wider, which have a pavement on the side for foot passengers. The center is composed of lime and sand, which renders them hard and smooth.

The markets are well furnished with various kinds of meat, fruits, vegetables, fowls, game, fish, very good bread, eggs, and milk.

Besides the great mosque, and that of Sidi Aulabbas, the patron of the city, there are no public buildings of consequence.

The confused mixture of all nations, which compose the inhabitants of Alexandria, occasions all languages to be spoken there, which are generally spoken badly; for every one tries to make himself understood by his neighbour, which causes him almost to forget his native language. The children

learn improperly three or four at a time. The population is estimated by different writers, from five to sixteen thousand. The principal mass of the inhabitants is composed of Arabs. There are not more than forty Greek families, although there are a great many Greeks who trade there from the Morea, and the Islands of the Archipelago. They have a church and convent, where the bishop and patriarch of Alexandria reside. There are a few Syrians, who occcasionally come there in the way of commerce.

There are three hundred Jews established in this city, who carry on trade and stock-jobbing, and establish a brisk correspondence with Leghorn, when circumstances permit it. They have but two small synagogues.

All the Christians and Jews in the country dress themselves in the long eastern clothes, and are not distinguished in any way from each other. They are treated extremely well by the Turks and Arabs. They transact their affairs, exercise their religion, celebrate their feasts, and live in as much luxury, as they well can afford, in entire freedom, without fear of being insulted.

Europeans here, as well as in all the east, are known by the name of Franks. Their number, which does not exceed two hundred, includes some of all nations.

The Catholics have a church and a convent, placed under the protection of the French, but supported by Spain. The women of this country, Christians as well as Jews, go abroad veiled, and

live as retired as the Mussulman's wives. Among the former, some are handsome.

There are but two public baths at Alexandria. The best is paved with fine marble. Persons of every religion make use of them indiscriminately.

Although the climate of Alexandria is hot, it is not so much so, as its geographical situation appears to indicate. The north-west winds, which blow continually, during the summer, maintain a temperate atmosphere.

The merchandise sent into Egypt is landed at Alexandria, Damietta, and Rosetta, where most of it is transhipped into smaller vessels, and sent up the Nile to Cairo. The goods which suit the Egyptian market, are cloths of every description; muslins fine and ordinary; silks, plain and embroidered; velvets of all kinds, red, blue, and green, indeed, of all colours; gold and silver lace, ordinary, or point d'espagne; ribbons, shalloons of all kinds; hard-ware, such as needles, shears, thimbles, knives; gun and pistol locks sell to great extent; works of polished steel; handkerchiefs of all sorts and colours; a few hats; lead, shot, and powder; buttons of the small hawks-bill form, a vast number; narrow striped muslins, for turbans; nankeens and printed cottons; jewelry of all descriptions; watches with Turkish dial plates; nails, of which vast quantities are consumed; compasses, with oriental characters; small looking glasses, glass-ware, beads, writing paper, China-ware, silks, nuts, almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, filberts, wines, fruits; several kinds of drugs for medical and culinary

use; tin and pewter ware, cochineal, pepper, and generally, nearly almost all the articles which are sent to Constantinople and Smyrna.

The returns are rice, pearls, precious stones, raw silk, wool, colours, grain of all kinds, cotton, and cotton thread, fine flax, ivory, sugar, coffee, asa-fœtida, senna, fistularis, sal-ammoniac, the black vomica nut, tamarinds, gums, cinnamon, canthamus tinctorius, dates, ostrich-feathers, balm of Mecca, coloquintida, saffron, buffaloes, bulls, horses and cows hides, indigo, beans; and most of the products of Asia and Africa.

The trade is thus managed; the merchant goes to Cairo, and there sells and buys. The months of September and October, are the best for doing business. The merchant will find it advantageous to be there before his goods: the charges on them are trifling, and the duties small. The freight on the Nile is the main expense, and this is not great.

The proper way is to send a supercargo, and in no case to consign. Sales are made partly for barter and partly for money.

ROSETTA, or Rossetta, called Raschid by the Arabs, is situated on the ancient Bolbitine branch of the Nile, to which it gives its name. It was founded in the eight century. The heaps of sand which the Nile is continually accumulating, no longer permit vessels to reach as far as Faoue. Although Rosetta was built at the mouth of the river, it is already two leagues from it. The town was very inconsiderable in the thirteenth century; but when the Ottomans added Egypt to their conquests,

they neglected the support of the canals: thus that of Faoue, ceasing to be navigable, Rosetta became the emporium of the merchandise of Alexandria and Cairo. Commerce soon made it flourish, and it is at this day one of the handsomest towns in Egypt. It extends along the western bank of the Nile, and is above a league in length, by a quarter of a league in breadth. Although it has no remarkable place, nor any one street quite regular, yet all the houses, being built with terraces, and well disposed, have an air of cleanliness and elegance, which is very agreeable. There are many long streets formed by two rows of shops, in which are found all sorts of goods. The necessaries of life are very plentiful, and procured at a low price. Within the houses are spacious apartments, well ventilated by a great number of windows, which are always open. The blinds and transparent linen, which they stretch over them, keep out the rays of the sun, afford a moderate light, and mitigate the excessive heats.

The only public buildings worthy of notice are the mosques with their lofty minarets, of a very light architecture, and constructed with much boldness. They produce a very picturesque effect in a town, where all the roofs are flat. The houses in general have a view of the Nile and of the Delta, which form a most magnificent spectacle. The river is always covered with vessels, mounting and descending with oars, or under sail. The tumult of the harbour, the joy of the mariners, their noisy music, exhibit a moving and animated scene. The Delta,

that immense garden, where the earth is never weary of production, furnishes the whole year a succession of harvests, of vegetables, of flowers, and of fruits; various species of cucumbers, and delicious melons, the fig, the orange, the banana, and the pomegranate, of the most exquisite flavour.

To the north of the town are gardens, where lemon and orange trees, date trees, and sycamore trees, are planted at random; their foliage affording an arch impenetrable to the rays of the sun, and the flowers spontaneously dispersed throughout these groves, render the shade of them delightful. When the whole atmosphere is on fire, when the perspiration is bursting from every pore, when man, panting from the excessive heat, sighs after coolness, with what joy does he go to breathe under the charming bowers, by the side of the rivulet that waters them; it is there that the luxurious Turk reclines, holding in his hands a long pipe of jasmine, adorned with amber; and while beautiful Circassian or Georgian girls, laying aside the veil that covers them in public, and free from all restraint, perform lascivious dances, sing tender airs and recite amorous romances, which display the natural picture of their manners and their pleasures, he thinks himself already transported into the garden of delights promised him by Mahomet. That activity which torments us; the soul of all our talents, is a stranger to him; his life appears to us a long sleep, and ours appear to him a continual state of intoxication.

Commerce constitutes the principal wealth of the inhabitants of Rosetta. The importation of foreign

merchandise to Cairo, and of the productions of Egypt into the port of Alexandria, employs a great number of mariners. They make use of Scherms, light boats with lateen sails, which being without decks, are very dangerous. A sudden gust of wind throws them on their sides, and sinks them. To such vessels the bar at the mouth of the Nile is a formidable shoal, as the waves, frequently run there very high; and every year is marked by a great number of shipwrecks.

Rosetta is a curious place of residence. A thousand new objects strike the eye. The human race, the productions of nature, every thing is different from what we have been accustomed to behold. A profound silence reigns in the town, uninterrupted by the noise of any carriages. Camels supply their place. The inhabitants move with gravity through the streets, clad in long robes which hang down to their heels. Their heads are covered with heavy turbans, or bound round with a shawl, or schale, which is a long piece of stuff made of silk or wool. They cut their hair, and let their beards grow. The girdle is made use of by both sexes. The citizen is armed with a knife; the soldier with a sabre and a pair of pistols. The women of the lower class, whose dress consists of a large blue chemise and a long pair of drawers, have their faces covered with a piece of linen, with holes in it opposite to the eyes. The rich wear a large white veil, with a cloak of black silk, that wraps up their whole body.

The country round Rosetta is an immense surface, without a mountain or a hill, intersected by innumerable canals. The soil is black mould, the fertility of which is inexhaustible. The chief article of cultivation is rice, called in the vicinity of Rosetta "sultani," destined for the supply of Constantinople.

Rosetta, besides being the great emporium of the trade that is carried on between Cairo and Alexandria, has some branches of commerce peculiar to itself; such as spun cotton, dyed red, which is drawn from the adjacent districts; dressed flax, linen cloths, and silk dyes for the eastern dresses. The linens they bleach, serve for the table; the rest, dyed blue, is employed for the clothing of the people. Here are large store houses of natron, and manufactories where it is used. There are two sorts of natron, the common and the "Sultanic," or royal. The latter is whiter, better chrystalized, and purer than the common sort. This mineral alkali possesses the same properties as vegetable alkali, or soda; but it is said to possess them in a higher degree of strength. Its principal use is the bleaching of cloth and thread. The natron trade is pretty brisk with Turkey and Venice, where this alkali, mixed with sandy stone, makes the beautiful blown glass of Murano. In Egypt, natron is used not only in bleaching cloths and thread, but in dyeing, in the preparation of leather, in making glass, in dough, instead of leaven, for preserving meat, and making it tender, and to mix with snuff, which makes it more pungent. Natron is taken out

of lakes of stagnant water, in the desert of Shayat, or St. Macarius, also called the Valley of the Lakes of Natron, the largest of which is called Terane. Their bed is a sort of natural trench, which is dry nine months in the year; but in winter, there oozes from the earth, a water of a reddish violet colour, which fills the lakes to the height of five or six feet; the return of the great heats causing this to evaporate, leaves the ground covered with a salt sediment, two feet thick, that is chrystalized and hardened by the sun. The thickness of this layer of salt, varies according to the longer or shorter continuance of the waters on the ground. It is procured principally in the month of August. It is disengaged from the ground, by iron instruments, and carried on the backs of camels as far as Terane, Terrane, or Terraneh, where it is shipped on the Nile, to be conveyed to Rosetta. The quantity annually collected amounts to 30,000 quintals, and a great deal more might be obtained.

Most of the merchants of Rosetta are Turks and Syrians, and some from Barbary. The Copts are numerous, and there are some Arabs. The whole number of inhabitants is about twelve thousand. About a league from the sea, northward of the town, are two castles, flanked with towers, one on each bank of the Nile, constructed to defend the entrance of the river. The one on the western side is called Fort St. Julian. About half a league to the south of Rosetta is the square tower of Canopus, built in modern times upon a heap of sand. Near its foot, close to the edge of the Nile, stands

a mosque, consecrated to a holy Mussulman, called Abou Mandour. On the west bank, at a short distance above the mosque, is Dgedie, a considerable village, in the environs of which a great number of vine-plants grow in the sand; from hence Rosetta and Alexandria are supplied with grapes.

At the base of the tower abovenamed, a large semicircular basin announces a port, which has been choked up by sand.

DAMIETTA, or Damiat, is rounded in a semicircle, on the eastern bank of the Nile, seven miles from its mouth. The eye, placed at one of the extremities of the crescent, takes in its whole extent. It is reckoned to contain eighty thousand inhabitants.

Under the Greeks of the lower empire, the town was called Thamiatis, and was then very inconsiderable; but in proportion as Pelusium declined; and at length the total ruin of that ancient town occasioned the commerce of the eastern ports of the Delta to be transferred to Damietta. Towards the year 852, the emperor of Constantinople took possession of it a second time, when the Caliphs perceived the importance of a harbour so favourably situated. The emperor Elmetouakkel surrounded it with strong walls in 858. This obstacle did not prevent the brave Roger, king of Sicily, from taking it from the Mahometans, about the middle of the twelfth century; but soon after Solah Eddin, who mounted the throne of Egypt, expelled the Europeans from the city. Fifteen

years after they returned to besiege it, when this able sultan baffled all their efforts, though their land forces were supported by a fleet of twelve hundred sail. In the year 1279, the crusaders took Damietta by storm, after alternate successes and defeats, many bloody conflicts, and a siege of seventeen months. However, their tenure was of short duration; for being completely invested by the Egyptian army, near the canal of Achmoan, they purchased their lives and liberty by the surrender of their conquests. Thirty one years after this defeat, St. Lewis, king of France, carried Damietta without striking a blow. The brilliant valour of the king, who threw himself into the waves, in complete armour, to march upon the enemy, intrenched upon its banks, struck a panic into their army, so that they took to flight, and shamefully abandoned a fortress, filled with stores, and capable of a long resistance. The Arabs soon recovered it, but tired of defending it, they totally destroyed it, and built a town further up the country, which was called Menchie. When the French threatened Egypt a second time, it was resolved to destroy this place, and it was completely razed to the ground. Its ruins are discernible at the village of Esbe.

Modern Damietta has preserved the memory of its origin, in a square, still called Menchie. This place is larger and not less agreeable than Rosetta. The bazars are filled with merchants. Okals or Khans, as spacious as those of Boulak, collecting under their porticoes, the stuffs of India, the silks

of Mount Lebanon, sal-ammoniac, and pyramids of rice, proclaim that it is a commercial town. The houses, especially those on the bank of the river, are very lofty. They have, in general, handsome saloons built on the tops of their terraces, which are cheerful belvideres, open to every wind, where the Turk reclining on a sofa, passes his life in smoaking, in looking on the sea, which bounds the horizon on one side, on the great lake Menzaleh, that extends itself on the other, and on the Nile, which, running between them, traverses a rich country. Several large mosques, adorned with lofty minarets, are dispersed over the town. The public baths, lined with marble, are distributed in the same manner as those of Grand Cairo.

The port of Damietta is continually filled with a multitude of boats and small vessels. Those called Scherms, serve to convey the merchandise on board the ships in the road, and to unload them; the others carry on the coasting trade. This town carries on a great trade with Syria, Cyprus, Asia Minor, the islands in the Archipelago, England, and France. The rice, called Meze laoui, of the finest quality in Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains, and the exports of it are immense. The other articles of the produce of the country are linens, sal-ammoniac, corn, lentils, cotton, indigo, and various medicinal drugs. The christians of Aleppo and Damascus, settled in this town, have for several ages carried on its principal commerce. As the Bogaz prevents ships from entering the Nile, they are obliged to anchor in the roads, where

they lie exposed to every wind, and the slightest gale compels the captains to cut their cables, and take shelter at Cyprus, or stand off to sea; but it would be easy, by cutting a canal of half a league, to open a passage, for ships, into the Nile, where there is deep water; and thus Damietta would be rendered a noble harbour.

The strip of land on which Damietta is situated, straightened on one side by the river, and on the other by the western extremity of lake Menzaleh, is only from two to six miles wide from east to west. It is intersected by innumerable rivulets in every direction, which render it one of the most fertile spots in Egypt. The soil produces in common years eighty fold. Nature here presents flowers, fruits, and harvests, at every season of the year. Winter never deprives it of these advantages; nor are its beauties ever impaired by summer. Destructive heats, as well as chilling frosts are equally unknown in this happy spot. The reed Calamus is here found in abundance, and is used for writing by the orientals, instead of the quill. There are also forests of papyrus of which the ancient Egyptians made their paper; the celebrated lotus, also called by the Arabs, nuphan, exalts its lofty stalk above the waters, and diffuses from its flowers a most agreeable odour, along the marshes and canals.

There are many villages round Damietta, in most of which are manufactories, where the most beautiful linens of the country are fabricated; and particularly the finest napkins, fringed with silk. These small towns, generally surrounded with little woods,

or trees promiscuously planted, form a picturesque and whimsical assemblage. The elegant cassia-tree, with its clusters of yellow flowers, is seen by the side of the sycamore, and tamarind; the date-tree lifts its head with enormous branches above the grove; the orange and lemon-trees cover the labourer's cottage with their golden fruit; the banana-tree, the pomegranate, and the fig-tree, with their different productions, throw a vast variety into these landscapes. At a mile from the town, to the south-west, is a grove of orange-trees, which serves as a walk for the inhabitants, at the end of which is a canal filled with the papyrus.

Lake Menzalah, or Menzolae, was called by Strabo, and the Arabian authors, Tanis, on account of the town of that name. Its water is fresh during the inundation, and becomes salt as the river returns into its bed. In this lake there are islands, on which, the geographer of Nubia states, there were buildings like towns, such as Nabli, Touna, Sammaa, and Hassan-Elma. Savary remarks that it would be important to visit these islands, which no modern traveller has seen, and where manuscripts and precious monuments may possibly be found.

Lake Menzalah having several communications with the Nile, and the Mediterranean, and being full of reeds, herbs and insects, both river and sea-fish resort there in abundance, and multiply without end. Twelve hundred boats, and two thousand persons are continually employed in the fishery. Amongst the various sorts of fish it furnishes, there are some most excellent, such as the queiage, the

gemal, the sourd, the sole, and the gold-fish. The quality of the water gives them a white flesh, and a fine delicate flavour; they are sold fresh at Damietta, and the neighbouring towns.

The bouri, or mullet, procures of all others, the most profit to the fishermen. They take out the spawn of the females, with which they make *boutargue*, or *botargo*, salt them, and send them throughout Egypt.

The waters of the lake are covered with swans, wild-geese, ducks, teals, plungers, ibises, flamens, pelicans, and many other birds.

GRAND CAIRO is the chief city of Egypt, the second capital of the East, and the metropolis of Africa. It is about one hundred and thirty miles from the sea, on the east bank of the Nile, and distant from it nearly two miles; but connected with it by the suburbs Misr, or Miasr el Attike, or Fostat, and Bulak, or Boulac. This city was founded in the year 968, by Jouhar, or Giavhar, general of Woaz, the first caliph of the race of the Fathimites. Salah Eddin, or Saladin, built the walls that encompass it, in 1176, which still exist almost entire. The streets of this famous city are narrow, crooked, unpaved, intersected here and there with large vacancies, which become lakes during the increase of the Nile, and are gardens during the rest of the year. In the month of September, they are passable by boats; but in April, they are covered with flowers and verdure.

The Chalige, Khalig, or canal, which traverses Grand Cairo, from north to south, and which is opened every year with great solemnity, takes its rise near Masr el Attike, fills the lakes of the city, and loses itself four leagues beyond it, in the Birque of the pilgrims of Mecca. It formerly communicated with the Red Sea. At different seasons of the year, this canal, in its passage through Cairo, assumes various aspects. Before the rise of the Nile, it is a street; it is then filled by the increase of the river, and covered with boats.

The principal street of Cairo runs parallel to the Chalige. And on this canal, are all the houses of the Europeans. Within the walls of the city, are more than three hundred mosques, most of which have several minarets, of a very light architecture, and surrounded with galleries. These elevated structures give to the city an agreeable variety, which would otherwise appear too uniform, on account of the flatness of the roofs, all of them being in the form of terraces: and they seem, also, to accommodate the public criers, who call the people to prayers. About eight hundred voices may be heard at the same instant in every quarter of the town, reminding the Mahometans of the season of devotion.

One of the most magnificent mosques is called Iama el Az-her; it is ornamented with pillars of marble, and Persian carpets. It is furnished with a large collection of manuscripts; and lectures are read on various subjects. This is also a very considerable eleemosynary establishment. The other

mosques most frequented, are that of Sultan el Ghouri, el Hassanein, and, of later date, that erected by Mahomed Bey Abudhahab. For the construction of this latter, the most costly materials were provided, and it is esteemed a chief-d'œuvre of oriental architecture.

The city abounds with large and sumptuous reservoirs, which supply passengers with water; and also with commodious and magnificent baths. The Okals, or ware-houses, for wholesale goods, are spacious, strongly built, convenient, and clean: the bazars, for retail commodities, are extensive buildings, with neat shops, each trade being appropriated to its allotted quarter, and furnishing a plentiful supply of every commodity. Most of the houses are built of soft stone, from the adjoining mountain, many of them are constructed of earth, or brick slightly burnt; and they are two, or sometimes three stories high, with flat roofs, of stone or tiles. The windows of the upper stories are latticed; the ground floor being either a shop, or having no windows to the street. The houses of the great chiefly surround Birket-el-fil, or Birque, the pool before mentioned, which receives the water of the Nile from the Chalige. In the halls of persons of superiour rank, are marble basins which receive spouting water. The paved floor, inlaid with marble, and coloured earthen ware, is covered with mats and matrasses, and over all is spread a rich carpet, on which they sit cross-legged. Around the wall is a sort of sofa, with cushions. The apartments of the women in the city are fur-

nished with the most expensive articles, but those of the men are plain and neat. Fire is only employed at Cairo for cooking; the effects of cold being sufficiently obviated by warmer clothing.

The population of Cairo consists of the Arabs, or lower class of Mahometans, who form the body of the people; of the Coptic Christians, who are numerous; of Mamelukes, Greeks, Syrians, and Armenians; and of Muggrebians from Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, to whom an appropriate quarter is assigned, who are remarkable for frugality, and industry. Besides those above named, there are other Mahometans from Arabia Proper, and countries farther east. There are few Turks, who are permanent inhabitants. Jews were once numerous, but they are now on the decrease. Exclusive of negro slaves in every house, there are blacks from Nubia, who act as porters at the gates of the rich, and sometimes sell eatables. It is not easy to calculate the precise amount of the whole population, as no registers are kept of births, deaths, or marriages. Baron de Tott states the whole number at Cairo, and the adjacent port of Boulac, at 700,000, and Volney, admitting, that the circumference of the city is three leagues, estimates the number at 250,000; other travellers think there cannot be less than 300,000.

The women are, in general, well formed, but not tall. Those of the upper ranks are tolerably fair, in which quality, and fatness, consist the chief constituents of beauty, in the Egyptian climate. They marry at fourteen and fifteen, and at twenty

are past their prime. The Copt women have interesting features, large black eyes, and a genteel form.

The principal disease to which the inhabitants are subject, are defluxions in the eyes, frequently terminating in blindness. Among the amusements of Cairo, are its dancing girls, and rope dancers; its chief games are chess and Polish drafts; on solemn occasions fireworks are exhibited.

Before the discovery of the passage to India, by the Cape of Good Hope, the commerce of Cairo was very extensive; but though it has since declined, this city may still be regarded as the metropolis of the trade of eastern Africa. From Yemen are imported coffee, odours, gems, and some useful drugs; from Surat are obtained a great variety of articles; from Ceylon spices; and shawls from Cashmere. Caravans passing to and from Sennaar, Darfur, and Fezzan, bring slaves, gold dust, ivory, horns of the Rhinoceros, ostrich feathers, gems, and drugs. From Tunis and Tripoli, are brought oil, red caps, for which Tunis is famous, and fine flannels; from Syria arrive cotton, silk, soap, tobacco, and glass beads; from Constantinople they obtain white slaves, male and female, and all kinds of brass and copper, and iron manufactures. Numerous negro slaves pass from Grand Cairo to the more northern Mahometan countries.

Two powerful causes have contributed to render Cairo, the seat of an extensive commerce: the first of which is, that all the commodities consumed in Egypt are collected within the walls of that city;

and all the persons of property are assembled there, and draw thither their whole revenues. The second is the situation, which makes this city a centre of circulation; while, by the Red Sea, it corresponds with Arabia and India; by the Nile with Assyria and the interior parts of Africa; and by the Mediterranean, with Europe, and the empire of Turkey. Every year a large caravan from Abyssinia arrives at Cairo, and brings from a thousand to twelve hundred slaves, as also all the products of the country; while another, destined for Mecca, leaves the extremities of Morocco, and receiving pilgrims, even from the river of Senegal, coasts along the Mediterranean, collecting those of Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis, and arrives at the desert of Alexandria, with three or four thousand camels. From thence it proceeds to Cairo, where it joins the caravan of Egypt. They there jointly set out for Mecca, whence they return, one hundred days after. The lading of these caravans consists of India stuffs, shawls, gums, pearls, perfumes, and coffee. The same commodities arrive by another route at Suez, to which port the southerly winds bring a great number of vessels from Djedda, and other ports on the Red Sea. Caravans also arrive from time to time, from Damascus, with silk, and cotton stuffs, oil, and dried fruits. The immense importations into Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta reach the city in boats. In 1783, the trade of Cairo amounted to one hundred and fifty millions of livres, and it is now much greater.

Among the manufactures are sugar, sal-ammoniac, glass lamps, salt-petre, gun powder, red and yellow leather, silk stuffs, and linen cloth.

To the south-east and east of Grand Cairo is a ridge, called Makattam, of the extensive chain, which runs along the course of the Nile to Upper Egypt. This mountain is totally without verdure, and presents nothing to the eye, but a dry sand and stones. To the north of the city a plain extends to the Delta, which it resembles in soil and productions. Immediately under the mountain is the castle, esteemed of great strength before the invention of artillery. It is more than a mile in circumference; and the access to it is by two very steep passages, cut out of the rock, on which it stands, which lead to two gates. The interior of the castle contains the palaces of the Sultans of Egypt, almost buried under their ruins. The audience hall, in one of these ruined buildings, is a long room stained with the blood of the Beys, massacred by order of the Porte. At the extremity of the place called Cora Maidan, is the mint. One of the most curious monuments in the castle is the "Well of Joseph," hewn out of the rock, about seven hundred years ago, by a vizier called Joseph, although fabulous tradition attributes it to Joseph the Patriarch. The well is two hundred and eighty feet deep, and forty two in circumference. A stair case of gentle descent winds round it to the bottom. The water is raised by wheels turned by oxen.

To the north east of the city are gardens, and large houses, to which persons of opulence occa-

sionally retreat. The ground under the mountains to the east is filled with tombs. The gates of Cairo are numerous; but the most remarkable are two at the northern extremity of the city called Bab-el Nasr, and Bab-el-Fitusch, which present a splendid display of Saracenian architecture.

The largest suburb of Cairo is Bulak, Boulac or Boulak. It is a large, irregular and pleasant town, about two miles long, but not very wide, built on the east side of the harbour, which is about two miles distant from the city, and the road leading to it appears to be one of its streets. Bulak is the port of Lower Egypt as well as of Cairo; and here all the merchandise is landed which comes from Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta. It contains magnificent public baths and large Okals, which are square buildings round a great court, with a portico, that supports a winding gallery. The ground floor is composed of spacious ware-houses. They are inhabited by strangers who there deposit their goods. From all the houses of Bulak thousands of boats may be seen at anchor, of every shape and every size.

Gardens occupying the fertile grounds between the houses of the town, and between the port and Cairo, afford an ample supply of fruit and vegetables. In the middle of the river, nearly opposite Bulak, is an island where Murad Bey had a prospect house or place of retirement.

Two leagues to the north east of Cairo, and three from the separation of the Nile, stood Heliopolis, renowned for the cultivation of the higher branches

of science, and for the grandeur of its buildings. It contained a temple to the sun, and another remarkable one, in the ancient Egyptian taste, with avenues of sphinxes and superb obelisks, before the principal entrance, two of which were removed to Rome, and one is still standing on its pedestal. It is composed of a block of Thebaic stone, perfectly well polished, sixty eight feet high from the base, and six feet six inches in diameter. This beautiful pillar, covered with hieroglyphics, and a sphinx of a yellowish marble, are the only remains of Heliopolis.

This city had also an oracle of Apollo, and a college of priests, who observed for more than a thousand years the state of the heavens, and succeeded in composing the solar year. It was chiefly at Heliopolis that Herodotus became acquainted with the sciences, and the Egyptian mysteries. This city had also the honour of teaching philosophy to Plato, and of accommodating Eudoxus for thirteen years, whilst he was preparing to appear as one of the most celebrated astronomers of his time. What now remains of all her sciences, and all her monuments? A Persian barbarian overthrew her temples; a fanatic Arab burnt her books; and one solitary obelisk raised on its ruins, says to the passenger,—*Here stood Heliopolis.*

Fostat, called also Masr-el-Attike, and by the Venetian merchants and some modern travellers, Old Cairo, is between Grand Cairo and the Nile, and half a league above Bulak. This town indicates the site of the Babylon of Egypt, and is the port

for the boats that come down from the Said, or Upper Egypt, as Bulak is that of the Delta. Here the Jews have a synagogue, and the catholics a convent and a church.

In front of Fostat, the Nile leaves in the middle of its bed, the isle of Raouda, where is built the Nilometer, or Mekias. It is a lofty pillar of marble in the middle of a basin, the bottom of which is on a level with the bed of the river. It was raised to ascertain the height of the waters of the Nile, at the period of the inundation. It is graduated through its whole length, and divided into cubits and inches. A corinthian capital, on which rests a beam that supports a gallery, crowns this column. When the inundation commences, the waters enter the bason by a conduit; the public criers then examine the pillar every morning, and publish the daily increase of the river in all the streets of Cairo. When it reaches sixteen cubits, the dyke which closes the canal of the "Priest of the Faithful," is cut with great ceremony; and the Nile flows across the town amidst the acclamations of the whole people. In the time of Herodotus, sixteen, or at least fifteen cubits, were necessary to overflow the Delta: this number of cubits was the standard measure in the time of the Romans. As often as the Nile has fourteen cubits depth in its channel, there is a harvest sufficient for the year, but when it falls short of that measure, or exceeds eighteen, famine ensues.

Before the Arabian conquest of Egypt, the Nilometer was placed in the town of Halouan, five

leagues to the southward of Fostat, opposite Memphis. The present Mekias was built by the emperor Elmetouakkel.

From the fortress which overtops Grand Cairo, may be seen the pyramids of Djiza, those superb mausolea, those proud monuments of ancient Egypt, which have braved the ravages of time, and been the wonder of the world for nearly three thousand years at least. They are situated on an elevated ledge of rocks, between the ruins of Memphis and the Delta, one league from the Nile, and four from Cairo. The largest pyramid is attributed to Cheops, who lived about eight hundred and sixty years before Christ, and employed three hundred and sixty thousand men, for twenty years, in its structure. The dimensions of it have been differently stated by ancient and modern writers. The accumulation of sand around its foundation, which has been wafted from the desert during the lapse of ages, has no doubt, occasioned this discrepancy. The height is equal to the base, which, taking the mean of all the admeasurements, is nearly six hundred feet. These artificial mountains are first discovered at ten leagues distance. When approached, their stupendous height, the steep declivity of their sides, their prodigious surface, their enormous solidity, the distant ages they recal to memory, the recollection of the labour they must have cost, impress the mind in a manner not to be described, and the spectator is lost in wonder, awe, and reverence.

The monarchs, who for centuries had fixed their residence at Thebes, desirous of coming nearer the

mouth of the river, to enjoy a more temperate air, defend the entrance of their empire, and encourage commerce, founded the city of Memphis. They adorned it with several temples, amongst which that of Vulcan attracted the attention of travellers. On the side of the plain, was raised another, not less an object of wonder, dedicated to Serapis. The grandeur of the public edifices, the sumptuousness of the palaces, and the richness of their ornaments, alternately excited admiration. The new capital threw Thebes, and her hundred brazen gates into oblivion. The glory of Memphis lasted many ages; but the ferocious Cambyses, who laid waste Egypt, destroyed her temples and famous buildings; the foundation of Alexandria caused her inhabitants to pass to that new city, and thus nearly depopulated the ancient capital, and finally, in the seventh century, Amrou, having taken it by storm, razed it to the ground. The village of Menf, on the western bank of the Nile, six leagues from Cairo, marks its position, where are still to be seen remarkable ruins, the remains of its ancient splendour.

SUEZ. The position of Suez, at the extremity of the Red Sea, makes it the key of Egypt, upon that coast. The port is not very good, but on the shore is a quay almost entirely composed of shells, which is very convenient for embarkation. The ships, called daos, that navigate the Red Sea, cannot enter but at high water, and after they have been unladen. The road is situated at half a league

distance, towards the south, upon the coast of Africa, and is deep enough for large frigates. The town is surrounded with a very bad wall. There still exist some ditches, ramparts, and outworks, constructed by the French, in which are mounted a few cannon. Scarcely any part now remains of the castle, which the Turks built upon the ruins of the ancient Kolsum, or Kolzoum, the Clysma of the Greeks, situated three hundred paces north of Suez, on the border of the sea, opposite to the ford which leads to the spring of El-Naba.

The streets are regular, without pavement; and the ground is sandy. The houses are built with unburnt bricks, and are so close to one another, that there are only two passages into the city; that nearest the sea being open, and the other closed by a gate.

The inhabitants do not exceed a thousand, and are chiefly Mussulmans, who have twelve mosques, some of which are of stone. The Christians, who all profess the Greek religion, have a church and a priest. The public market is tolerably well supplied with certain articles, which arrive generally by sea, from the shores of Arabia. Wadi-tor and Djebeltor, or Mount Sinai, furnish Suez with good fruit, and vegetables. The re-union of the fleets and caravans occasions a considerable quantity of specie to circulate there; a continual stimulus to the activity of the inhabitants, who are all, without exception, merchants, traders, ship builders, porters, fishermen, and people more immediately connected with the sea. Four or five considerable com-

mercial houses, which have their correspondents at Cairo, and in the towns of Arabia, conduct the trade between Egypt and India. These have a proportionable number of dependants, and persons who manage commercial affairs of a less considerable kind.

The aridity of the sand, which surrounds Suez, is such, that there is not the least tree or vegetable. There is no fresh water in the town, except that which is brought from afar. El-bir-Suez, or the wells of Suez, the water of which is brackish, are a league and a quarter distant, upon the road to Cairo. El Aayon Moussa, or the fountains of Moses, which yield a disagreeable and fœtid kind of water, are still farther off, upon the Arabian coast. The only water which is really and truly good, is that which is obtained from the Arabian mountains.

The sea produces few fish; oysters, indeed, and some others of the shell kind are seen; but the best fish come no higher than Cosseir.

According to M. D'Anville, Suez was the ancient Arsinoe; but Volney thinks that Arsinoe was situated farther south, toward the bottom of the gulf. Browne says, that the remains of Arsinoe may be yet recognised in a mount of rubbish, in the neighbourhood of Suez; and that the spot is now called Kolsum, and that the ruins exist of a stone aqueduct, for conveying water thither from Bin Naba. A rock on the African side of the gulf, furnishes petroleum, which is brought to Suez, and esteemed a cure for bruises.

In crossing the gulf just before the town, boats are used at high water, which comes in rapidly to the height of four feet: at other times, camels, horses, and men, ford it with safety.

Formerly the districts in the vicinity of Suez were covered with towns, which have disappeared with the waters of the Nile; the canals, which conveyed these, are destroyed, for in this shifting soil they are presently filled up, both by the sands driven by the winds, and by the cavalry of the Bedouin Arabs. At present the commerce of Cairo with Suez is only carried on by means of caravans, which wait the arrival, and set out on the departure of the vessels.

The Red Sea called by the ancients the Arabian Gulf, and by the Arabs Bahr Suph, forms the grand natural division between Asia and Africa, and extends about 1470 miles, from the straits of Babelmandel to Suez.

This sea is called, in the old Testament, the sea of Suph, or Zuph, the sea of weeds, on account of the great quantity of algæ and puci, and perhaps the madrepores, and coralline substances, anciently supposed to be of vegetable origin, found at its bottom, and near the shores. In scripture language it is also denominated "the tongue of the Egyptian Sea;" in the Greek and Latin geography, it was called the gulf of Heroopolis; and by the Arabian geographers, "the western arm of the sea of Kolzum," which seems to have some affinity with "Clysma," another name by which this gulf was formerly known; Kolzum in Arabic, and Clysma

in Greek, signifying destruction, in reference, as it is supposed, to the destruction of Pharaoh's host. Don John de Castro conjectures, that it was called the Red Sea, from the great quantity of coral that is found in it. Pliny says, that it obtained this name, in Greek "Erythraea," from a king called Erythros, who reigned in Arabia. Several learned men believe, that this king is no other than Esau, or Edom; Edom, in Hebrew, signifying red or ruddy, as Erythros does in Greek.

At its head, the Red Sea forms two gulfs: the western is named the gulf of Suez, the Heroopolites Sinus of the ancients, and the Bahr-el Kolzum, or Bahr-el Suez of the Arabs. The eastern gulf of Akaba is the ancient Ælanites Sinus, and the Bahr-el-Ailah of the Arabs. The tract which separates these gulfs is named the Desert of Sinai, into which Moses led the children of Israel.

The famous miracle of the passage of the Red Sea by 600,000 Israelites, besides old men, women and children, recorded in the sacred writings, is well known. As to the place of the passage, there has been a difference of opinion among the learned. Till of late years it has been generally believed, that the passage of the Israelites was at Baideah, or Bedea, about twenty four miles from Suez, where the sea is something less than four leagues broad, by fifty feet deep. This hypothesis, says Geddes, has been fairly given up by our best modern critics; and the Heroopolites Sinus, or gulf of Suez, pitched upon as the scene of action. This idea was first suggested by Le Clerc, and since adopted and

defended by Michaelis, Niebuhr, and almost all the German commentators. But Mr. Bryant still contends for Bedea.

It is very remarkable, that not a river, or a single stream of fresh water, runs into the Red Sea; both sides of which present a coast of upwards of 3000 miles in extent.

A considerable portion of the trade between India and Europe, was carried on through the Red Sea, until the subjugation of Egypt by the Saracens, in the seventh century; and afterwards, from the middle of the thirteenth century, until the beginning of the sixteenth, when the Portuguese made themselves masters of its navigation.

The commercial relations of the different states on the shores of this sea, were also considerable in the middle ages, and Aden was long one of the most flourishing cities of the east, resisting even the victorious arms of the Portuguese, who in 1513, made an unsuccessful attack on it. In 1538, the Turks, however, made themselves masters of it, but were driven out in their turn by the King of Yemen, who transferred the commerce of his dominions to Mocha.

The only productions, the countries bordering on the Red Sea afforded, in the early ages, for foreign commerce, were myrrh, frankincense, and other drugs; but this scarcity of objects was more than compensated by the introduction of coffee into Arabia, towards the close of the fifteenth century. It was unknown to the Greeks and Romans; nor is it mentioned by any of the European writers, who

were engaged in the crusades, and therefore could not have been used in Syria during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

This berry is said to be indigenous only in Upper Ethiopia, and its anti-soporific property is supposed to have been discovered by an Arab dervise, who found that the use of it kept off the drowsiness which prevented the regular performance of his nocturnal devotions. From this discovery its use was spread rapidly throughout the Mahometan countries, by the pilgrims, and it was first imported into France in the year 1644, and into England in 1652.

Van Hoorn, the Dutch governour of Java, procured some berries of the coffee-tree from Mocha, which were sown at Batavia; and about 1690, many plants were raised, one of which was sent to the garden at Amsterdam, where it bore fruit, and in a short time many other plants were raised from it. In the year 1711, the magistrates of Amsterdam sent to Louis XIV. a fine tree about five feet high, in full foliage, with both green and ripe fruit. This plant is said by Du Tour, to have been the parent of all that have since been cultivated in the French West India Islands. In 1717, several plants were sent to Martinico, where they flourished, and afforded a stock for the other islands. In 1718, the Dutch colony at Surinam first began to plant coffee, and in the year 1732, it was cultivated in Jamaica.

In Arabia, coffee is chiefly cultivated in the district of Betelfackia, thirty leagues north of Mocha, from which port, together with those of Loheia and

Hodeida, it is principally exported. The annual export of coffee was estimated by Raynal, at only twelve or thirteen millions of pounds, but data, more to be depended upon, make it near fifty millions, of which Europeans take off from one to two millions; twelve millions are sent to Suez; the remainder is consumed in India, Persia, Arabia, and the east coast of Africa.

The principal imports into Suez, by the way of the Red Sea, are from Judda, Jedda, or Djedda, the sea port of Mecca. There are about five thousand inhabitants in that town, which may be considered as the mart of the interiour commerce of the Red Sea. The ships from Mocha bring to it coffee, and the products of the east, which are unloaded at Judda, reshipped in other vessels, and transported to Suez, Jenboa, Cosseir, and all other points of the Arabian and African coasts. It is certain, that if the Arabs were more skilled in navigation, Mocha could send its coffee directly to Suez, without touching at Judda, which enhances the prices of the commodities; but this is almost impossible at present, on account of their want of proficiency in this art, their ill constructed ships without decks, and their ignorant captains, to whom a voyage from Mocha to Judda, or from the latter place to Suez, is equal to a voyage half round the globe.

The interest of the Arabs, on the other hand, opposes an amelioration in this respect; for at present, the articles of commerce leave in their town and country, the product of interest, commissions,

transports, and duties, which they would lose if the navigation were improved. The merchants at Judda buy at Mocha, or rather those of Mocha ship cargoes, which are sold at Judda; and the Cairo merchants send money to Judda to make purchases, through the medium of the commissioners at Suez. All the manufactures of Europe are imported at Judda, by way of Suez, particularly cloth; but these do not serve to balance the productions of the East, and the coffee, which are exported and paid for in Turkish piastres, Venetian sequins, or large German crowns; these last are in most request, because they gain considerably by them at Yemer and Mocha.

The construction of the Arabian ships named daos, or dows, is singular, their height being equal to a third of their length, which is increased at the upper part, by a long projection at the head and stern, in the manner of the ancient Trojan galleys. The cordage is made of the bark of palm trees, and the sails of extremely coarse cotton. The daos carry three sails of various sizes, to use on different occasions, and two little smack sails; but they never make use of more than one at a time. To guard in a certain degree against danger, these ships have a false keel under the real one, which, when they strike, lessens the shock a little, and if the weather is not rough, saves the vessel; but the heavy cotton sail, of a bad shape, is very difficult to manage in gales of wind; to change the course it must be loosened, when it floats like an immense sheet, and gives terrible shocks; the rude ropes of

bark bend with difficulty; all which render the working of the daos so heavy, fatiguing, and tardy, it is not surprising that shipwrecks are frequent.

COSSEIR, Cossir, Cossire, or Kossir, is situated on the western shore of the Red Sea, among hillocks of floating sand, about three hundred miles south of Suez, and one hundred and twenty east of Kinneh. M. Huet, bishop of Avranches, says, it is the Myos Hormos of antiquity; but D'Anville is probably more correct in assigning to it the position of the Philoteras portus of Ptolemy. Myos Hormos, the Port of the Rat, so called by the Greeks and Romans, because it was small, and also named Aphrodites, or Port of Venus, was upwards of forty miles north of Cosseir. Father Sicard, and several other travellers, are of opinion, that Cosseir is the ancient Berenice; but this is a mistake. Berenice was situated on the coast of the Red Sea, in the parallel of Sienna, which stood under the tropic of Cancer, at the lowest cataract of the Nile. Ptolemy Philadelphus opened a high road from Coptos, seated on the right bank of the Nile, to Berenice, across the desert. Public buildings were erected where travellers on foot, and horsemen, found necessary refreshment. The dangers of the navigation towards the narrow extremity of the Red Sea, determined him to execute this project, the great advantages of which evinced its utility. The produce of Arabia, of India, and Ethiopia, were speedily conveyed to Coptos, by the Arabic Gulf. When Strabo visited Egypt,

Coptos was still the emporium of the merchandise of the east; but it was no longer landed at Berenice, but at the Philoteras portus.

The riches Coptos derived from the trade with India, rendered it very flourishing. It became a celebrated city; its prosperity lasted till the reign of Dioclesian. Its inhabitants having embraced Christianity, were exposed to the persecution of that Emperor, and revolted. He marched his troops against them, and their town was razed to the ground. In the time of Abulfeda, it had lost all its splendour, and was no more than a hamlet, elevated amongst ruins. The marbles, and fine remains of monuments dispersed amongst the sands, which cover the ancient city, attest the barbarism of Dioclesian. The great basin, which served as a port, is still subsisting.

Cous, or Kous, formerly Apollinopolis Parva, rose from the disaster of Coptos. The merchants established themselves there, and commerce flourished a long time. This town enjoyed great opulence during the dominion of the Arabs. After the Turks got possession of Egypt, and that country was laid waste by a Pacha, and twenty four Beys, Cous underwent the fate of her rival. The vexations of the government ruined her commerce; her glory was eclipsed; and nothing now remains, but a few Arabian and Coptic cottages.

Kinneh, Kene, Kena, or Giene, the ancient Cænopolis, or the New City, which has succeeded Cous and Coptos, has none of their magnificence, because the advantages of its situation, and the

fertility of its territory, have not counterbalanced the obstacles which the despotism of the Egyptian government, and the pillage of the Bedoweens have offered to the progress of its commerce. Forty miles above Kinneh are the ruins of ancient Thebes, the size of which celebrated city, Homer has characterized by the single expression of, "with an hundred gates."

The port of Cosseir is on the south-east of the town. A reef of coral and madrepores, which runs out about four hundred yards into the sea, defends the vessels, which ride to the west of it, from the north, and north-east winds, and the houses of the town cover them from the north-west. Within a large space inclosed by a high wall, every merchant has a shop or magazine, for his corn and merchandise. The town contains about two hundred houses built of clay. It is defended by a castle of hewn stone, flanked with towers, in which a number of iron and brass cannon are mounted. The population is a medley of Turks and Arabs. The number of settled inhabitants is small, though the strangers, who are continually passing and repassing, augment them prodigiously.

At Cosseir they have no great supply of provisions, as there is no cultivable land near the town. The butter they use is brought from Arabia. They are supplied with good water, that of the wells near the town being brackish, by the Bedoweens from Terfowey, at the distance of three hours. The dress, and apparently the language, of the people of Cosseir approaches nearer to those

of the eastern shore of the Arabian gulf, than to those of the Egyptians. They are armed with the Jambia, a crooked knife, not less than a yard long, and commonly a lance.

The town is provided with excellent fish, and pepper and other spices are brought hither free of duty. It has considerable trade with Mocha, Judda, and other ports on the Asiatic coast of the Red Sea, from whence are imported not only the various products of Arabia, but those of Persia and India.

Cosseir exports a great quantity of corn; the annual amount of this article, sent from Egypt to Arabia, being at least one million eight hundred thousand bushels.

Formerly the whole of Upper Egypt was supplied with coffee by the way of Suez, and Cairo; but the Beys having imposed a very heavy duty on that commodity, the inhabitants began to import from Cosseir for themselves, whence they are now supplied with the best coffee and at a cheaper rate than from Suez.

The Nile, on precipitating itself from the last cataract, bends its course towards Lybia, following the direction of the mountains. Repulsed soon after by these insurmountable barriers, it returns towards the east, and approaches the Red Sea. The interval which separates them being only thirty three leagues, Strabo has given the name of an Isthmus, and it was likewise called the desert of Thebais. Kinneh and Cosseir are at the two extremities. A deep valley, where at every step are

discovered traces of the sea, leads from one to the other. It is barren, and destitute of verdure. Water is found at several places in the route, collected in wells or in reservoirs, and some acacias called *naboul*, which produce gum arabic. The Arabs eat it, doubtless, to quench their thirst. The mines of emeralds and precious metals that Pliny, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, and other ancient writers speak of, and which heretofore constituted the principal sources of the riches of Egypt, still subsist in the mountains of porphyry, and granite, on the side of the road, and with which Cosseir is environed.

The fear of being exposed to the wandering Arabs, the onerous exactions of the Beys, and the ignorance of the modern Egyptians, have prevented them from being worked for many ages; but a French traveller, now in Egypt, has explored those celebrated regions. He discovered at the distance of about nine hours journey from the Red Sea, an ancient city, built in the mountains, north west of Berenice, in which there are still eight hundred houses in existence; temples dedicated to various divinities, and eleven statues. The ancient intermediate stations, between Coptos and Berenice, as laid down on the acurate D'Anville's map of Ægyptus Antiqua, were also discovered, which, it was supposed, had long since been overwhelmed by the sands of the desert. He ascertained the situation of the emerald mine, of which no certain knowledge has been had for many ages; descended into several shafts which had been sunk by the ancients in search of emeralds, some of which he

obtained, and made such a favourable report to the Pacha, of the wealth, which could be drawn therefrom, that he has determined to revive the labours of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies, and give to trade the long neglected riches of Mount Smaragdus, and the mines of the desert of the Thebais.

The bottom of the long valley which traverses the Isthmus, between Cosseir and Kinneh, is even and covered with sand, and petrified shells. Sometimes it is spacious, and sometimes very narrow. Here its sides rise into mountains, from whence the winter torrents detach huge masses of rock, and where the granite, the jasper, the alabaster, and the porphyry appear. There it changes into sandy hillocks, destitute of a single shrub. These sands and naked rocks, continually smitten by the rays of a burning sun, reflect a light, which proves injurious to the eyes, and so great a heat, that neither men nor animals can withstand it; therefore, during the summer, the caravans travel only in the night. The same disadvantages are not experienced in winter; the heat then is moderate.

When the French army was in Egypt under the command of the imperial exile of St. Helena, a detachment of infantry, artillery, and Arabs, amounting to eleven hundred men, with as many camels, was sent from Kinneh, across the desert, to garrison Cosseir. The march was performed without difficulty, in five days. Some of the officers returned in two days and a half. A dromedary can pass this distance in twenty-four hours, but thirty-six is the general time taken. Denon, who accompani-

ed the expedition, observes, that a large portion of the valley was hard and smooth, like a well sanded walk in a garden; and that with fortified towers, caravansaries and cisterns, at the watering places of Byr-al-Baar, Kittah and El-ad-Houte, the passage from Cosseir to the Nile, would be as easily practicable as any other road.

The army from India, under General Baird, and a division of troops from the Cape of Good Hope, destined to co-operate with the British army from Europe, landed at Cosseir, crossed to the desert of Kinneh, and from thence descended the Nile, in boats, to Rosetta, a distance of nearly five hundred miles.

If Egypt fell into the hands of an enlightened people, the route from Cosseir would be rendered safe and commodious. Houses of entertainment would be established at proper distances, and Savary is of opinion, that a branch of the Nile might be turned through this deep valley, where the sea formerly has flowed. A canal of this kind, would not be attended with more difficulties, than that which Amru executed from Fostat to Colzoum. It would procure far greater advantages, since it would save vessels from India about one hundred leagues of dangerous navigation through the narrow extremity of the Red Sea. We should soon see landed at Cosseir, in greater abundance, the stuffs of Bengal and China, the perfumes of Yemen, and the Abyssinian gold dust, for which the various productions of Egypt, Europe, and America, would be given in exchange.

DESCRIPTION

OF

Monies, Weights, and Measures.

TURKEY.

MONIES.

Accounts are kept in Turkey in piastres, commonly called grouch, by the Turks. Each piastre is divided either into 40 paras, 80 great aspers, 100 parts called mines, or medines, or 120 aspers.

Jux, or juck is a sum of 100,000 real aspers; a chise or purse is 500 piastres.

The gold coins are the sultanin, chequeen, or sequin foundouckly, of 4 piastres, and which is current for five; the sequin zeramabouc, or zermahboub, of 3 piastres; the half zermahboub, or nisbie, of 1 piastre, and 20 paras; and the roubbie, of 1 piastre. The value of these coins is exclusive of a variable agio.

The silver coins are the two dollar piece of 80 paras; the altmichlic, or allmichlec, of 60 paras,

the dollar, grouch, or piastre, of 40 paras; the zolotta of 30 paras; the roup, or roubb, of 10 paras; the beslick, of 5 paras; the para, of 3 aspers; and the asper.

The coinage of Turkey has experienced repeated alterations, both in respect to the weight, and the standard of the several coins.

In 1780, Abdoul-Hamet ordered that the weight of a chise, or purse, should be 2812½ drachms; and as the purse consists of 500 piastres, of the purity of 50 carats each, the piastre weighs $5\frac{5}{8}$ drachms, 100 zermahboubs, 200 nisbies, or 300 roubbies, should weigh 82½ drachms, of the purity of $19\frac{1}{4}$ carats.

In the assaying of gold, the unit of reference is divided into 24 carats, the carat into 4 grains; and in the assaying of silver, into 100 carats, the carats into 4 grains.

The exchange of Constantinople with the principal commercial places of Europe are as follows: Constantinople gives

Amsterdam	60 paras,	more or less,	for 1 florin current.
Genoa	23 paras,	" "	for 1 lira fucori banco.
Hamburgh	1 piastre,	" "	for 24 grotes Flemish b.
Leghorn	145 paras,	" "	for 1 pezza of 8 reali.
London	18 piastres,	" "	for 1 pound sterling.
Marseilles	1 piastre,	" "	for 1 franc 45 centimes.
Naples	120 paras,	" "	for 1 ducat regno.
Paris	210 piastres,	" "	for 100 ecus of 3 livres, or 300 francs.
Venice	360 paras,	" "	for 1 sequin of 22 lire piccoli.
Vienna	50 paras	" "	for 1 florin current.
Trieste	50 paras	" "	for 1 florin current.

The exchange between Constantinople and other trading places, where Turkish money is used, is done at a premium of 10 per cent., more or less, in favour of Constantinople.

Bills between Constantinople and the principal trading places of Europe, are commonly drawn at 31 days sight; but from one place, in Turkey, on another, at 11 days sight. Some European merchants pay their bills on the very day on which they become due; and others take as many days grace as are allowed in their respective countries.

WEIGHTS.

The cheky, chequee, or pound, with which gold, silver, diamonds, and precious stones are weighed, is divided into 1600 killots or carats, or 6400 grains. A chequee weighs 10 oz. 5 dwts. 3 qrs. troy weight, and a drachm 94¼ grs. troy; so that 48 chequees= 41 lbs. troy, very nearly.

The cantaar, cantaro, quintal, or kintal, contains 44 okes, or 100 rotoli; the oke, 4 yusdromes, or chequees, or 400 drachms; the rotolo, 176 drachms. A metical is 1½ drachm.

The kintal of cotton yarn is 45 okes.

The cantaar weighs about 123¾ lbs. avoirdupois; the oke 2 lb. 13 oz.; the rotolo; 19⅓ ounces; the chequee 11¼ ounces avoirdupois.

Silks from Persia are weighed by the batman of 6 okes, or 2400 Turkish drachms, or 16 lbs. 14 oz. avoirdupois: silks from Brussa are weighed by the

taffe of 610 drachms, or 4 lbs. 4 oz. 10 drs. avoirdupois.

The chequee of goat's wool is 800 drachms, or 5 lbs. 10 oz. avoirdupois; the chequee of opium 250 drachms, or 27 oz. 10 drs. avoirdupois.

MEASURES.

Corn is measured by the quillot, or killo, weighing in wheat about 22 okes, or 60 pounds avoirdupois; 4 killos make 1 fortin; a killo of rice is 10 okes.

Oil and other liquids are sold by the meter, or almud: the meter weighs 8 okes, or 22½ lbs. avoirdupois; and 8 almuds equal 11 English gallons.

The pic, or pike, is of two sorts; the largest, called Nalebi, belledy, or archim, with which silks and woollens are measured, is 314 French lines, or 27 9/10 English inches long; the other called endasse, with which cotton goods and carpets are measured, is 3 per 100 shorter. But in the general course of European trade, the pike is reckoned at 3-4 of an English yard.

SMYRNA.

MONIES.

Accounts are kept at Smyrna in piastres, each consisting of 40 paras.

The piastre is also divided into 80 great aspers, or 120 aspers.

The other coins are referred to under the head of Turkey.

The Imperial and Hungarian sequins were, some years since, worth about $8\frac{5}{8}$ piastres, the Venetians 10, and the Dutch $9\frac{1}{2}$, but the exchange varies every year.

In September 1818, the exchanges were as follows.

London	27
Paris and Marseilles	$171\frac{1}{5}$
Leghorn	240 to 242
Vienna	119
Trieste	$119\frac{1}{2}$
Holland	$97\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish Dollar	equal to $6\frac{3}{4}$ piastres
Doubloon	96
Venetian Sequin	14
Dutch	14
Hungarian	14
Imperial	14

By the Tariff established between Great Britain and the Porte in 1805, the pound sterling is recorded, at all the customhouses in Turkey, at 13 piastres, and the piastre at 120 aspers each.

The Imperial tallaro, or reichsthaler, is worth about 4 piastres.

WEIGHTS.

The Cantaro or quintal, consists of $7\frac{1}{2}$ batmans, $22\frac{1}{2}$ chequees, 45 okes, 100 rotolos, or 18000 drachms.

A quintal of cotton wool, and of tin, is only 44 okes.

The rotolo is 180 drachms; and the oke, which is 400 drachms, corresponds with $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds avoirdupois.

4 rotolos of Smyrna make 1 rotolo of Aleppo.

A chequee of 800 drachms of goats' wool generally renders at London $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds avoirdupois; a teffee of 610 drachms of Brussa silk, $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; a chequee of 250 drachms of opium, $1\frac{5}{8}$ pound; a quintal of fruit of 100 rotolos, 1 hundred weight; and a quintal of cotton wool of 100 rotolos, 106 pounds.

Gold and silver lace is sold by the metical of $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

A fortin of wheat measures 4 quillots, $4\frac{1}{2}$ of which make a charge of Marseilles.

MEASURES.

The pike is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard.

ALEPPO.

MONIES.

In this as well as in other cities of Syria, accounts are kept in piastres of 80 aspers. The piastre is also divided into 24 syainos.

A Spanish dollar being worth 2 piastres, more or less, a piastre is, therefore, of the value of about 2 shillings 3 pence sterling=100 cents.

WEIGHTS.

The cantaro, or weight for rough goods, which is equivalent with the cantaro of Tripoli, consists of 100 rotolos, and each rotolo of 12 ounces, or 720 drachms.

The zurlo is composed of 27½ rotolos.

The rotolo used for weighing the silks of Tripoli and Antioch, as well as those denominated Barutinas, Payases, Beduinas, and Beiledinas, is composed of 700 drachms; and the rotolo for weighing the silks of Persia, and those denominated Cerbaffis, Burmas, Ardassas, and Ardassetas, is composed of 680 drachms.

There are other weights in Syria: the cola, consisting of vesnos; each vesno of 5 rotolos or 200

drachms. The batman, consisting of 6 okes, each oke of 400 drachms.

The metical used for weighing diamonds and pearls, is 1½ drachm.

DAMASCUS.

MONIES.

In this city, the capital of Syria, accounts are kept in piastres of 80 aspers.

The other monies are the same as those inserted under the head of Aleppo.

WEIGHTS.

The cantaro consists of 100 rotolos, and the rotolo is composed of 600 pesos, or 500 metecales.

ACRE.

MONIES.

In this city of Syria, accounts are kept in piastres of 80 aspers.

WEIGHTS.

The cantaro is composed of 100 rotolos.

A rotolo of cotton renders at Leghorn $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, which are equivalent to $4\frac{37}{40}$ pounds of England.

MEASURES.

The ardep, or measure for rice, renders at Leghorn 750 lbs. equivalent to $568\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of England.

PATRAS.

MONIES.

Accounts are kept at Patras, and in all the Morea, in piastres of 80 aspers.

For the other monies, see Turkey.

WEIGHTS.

The quintal of Patras is composed of 44 okes, 132 pounds, 1580 ounces, or 17600 drachms.

A sack of currants weighs about 140 pounds of Patras.

A staro of corn consists of 3 bachels.

MEASURES.

The pike, cloth and linen measure, is 8 per cent. longer than the pik for measuring silk stuffs.

CYPRUS.

MONIES.

Accounts are kept in this island in mines, each mine consisting of 100 aspers.

The coins in circulation are the same as those of Turkey.

WEIGHTS.

A cantaro is 100 rotolos, and a rotolo consists of 12 ounces, or 750 drachms.

The oke of Cyprus is 400 drachms, and the ounce 62½.

The weight at the town of Famagusta is 4 per cent. heavier than that of the other parts of the island.

MEASURES.

Corn is measured by the medimno; wine by the cuss, and oil is sold per rotolo of 2½ okes.

CANEA.

In this city and in all the island of Candia, accounts are kept in piastres of 80 paras.

The cantaro consists of 44 okes, or 100 rotolos. The oke is divided into 400 drachms, and the rotolo into 176.

This rotolo is denominated heavy, and there is another which is lighter.

A miscala of oil weighs 872 okes, and 80 miscalas correspond with 236 gallons.

SAYD OR SIDON.

MONIES.

In this city of Syria, accounts are kept in piastres, or medins, consisting of 80 aspers each.

WEIGHTS.

Two sorts of weights are used; the Damascus rotolo, for weighing silk and cotton yarn, is 600 drachms. The rotolo of Acre serves for weighing every other description of goods.

100 rotolos of Acre make $127\frac{8}{9}$ Damascus rotolos.

MEASURES.

The pike of Sayd is equal to that of Aleppo.

RUSSIA.

MONIES.

Accounts are kept throughout this empire, in roubles, each consisting of 100 Copecks or Copeeks.

The rouble is also divided into 10 griwnas, grivens, or grieveners, $33\frac{1}{3}$ altins, or altines, 50 grosz, or grosh, 100 copecks, 200 denushkas, or 400 polushkas.

The coins of Russia are as follow:

Of gold: the Imperial of 10 roubles; the half Imperial of 5; the double ducat of $4\frac{1}{2}$; and the ducat of $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Of silver: the rouble of 100 Copecks; the half and quarter rouble of proportionate value; pieces of 15 and 10 copecks; the piat kopie, or paetach of 5 copecks.

Of copper: pieces of 5, 2, and 1 copeck; the denga, or denushka of 1-2 a copeck; and the polushka of 1-4 a copeck.

The first silver money of Russia was coined at Novogorod, in 1420, in small pieces, which were called copecks. In 1654, roubles were introduced at Moscow, in the form of bars, with deep notches in them, *roubli*, which enabled the possessor to detach as much of the bar, as his payment might require. Hence the origin of the word *rouble*. Almost all the copper money of Russia, is coined in Siberia, and particularly at Catherinebourg, near the Ural mines.

The copper copeck represents, in front, the figure of St. George on horseback, piercing a dragon with his spear. From this spear called *Copæa* in Russian, the word copeck has been derived.

The Polushka takes its name from a hare-skin, *Ushka*, (which before the use of money, was one of the lowest articles of exchange) *Pol* signifying *half;* and Polushka *half a hare's skin*

Dutch ducats and rix-dollars, as well as Albertus rix-dollars, are in circulation, and taken at various prices, according to their weight.

14 rix-dollars of Holland, or Albertus, should weigh 1 Russian pound.

Bank assignations are received in payment, and are subject to a discount of 30 per cent., more or less.

The Assignation Bank was instituted in 1768, and opened in 1770, at St. Petersburgh, and at Moscow. Several bank comptoirs were afterwards

established in others of the towns, called government towns. Assignations of 100, 50, and 25 roubles, were issued upon payment of similar sums in copper money, which were refunded upon presentation of those assignations.

The Bank, however, at St. Petersburgh, was changed in 1786, into a Reichs, or Imperial Assignation Bank. The former notes were all called in, and exchanged for new ones, issued on several sorts of paper, manufactured for the purpose. The present assignations of 100, 50, and 25 roubles, are on white paper, and of 5 roubles on blue paper. The Bank exchanges torn or injured notes for new ones, or repays the value on demand.

According to a declaration made by Government, the amount of the Bank assignations is never to exceed the sum of one hundred million of roubles.

In the assaying of gold and silver, the unit of reference is divided into 96 solotnicks.

The coinage was regulated by an ukase of the 23d of November 1775, as follows:

The Imperial of 10 roubles to weigh $3\frac{85}{96}$ solotnicks of gold, of the purity of 88 solotnicks, or 22 carats.

A pound of gold of the purity of 94 solotnicks, or $23\frac{1}{2}$ carats, was coined into $117\frac{1}{4}$ ducats.

The rouble of silver to weigh $6\frac{1}{8}$ solotnicks, of the purity of 76 solotnicks.

An ukase of the 18th December 1763, regulated the coinage of the Russian coins in the following manner:

The Imperial to weigh $3\frac{3}{4}$ solotnicks, and to be of the same purity, as that fixed in 1755.

118 ducats, of the purity of 93 solotnicks, were struck from a pound of gold.

$17\frac{1}{13}$ roubles, of the purity of 72 solotnicks, or 9 ounces, were struck from a pound of silver.

Another alteration has been lately introduced in respect to the coinage of Russia, by an ukase of Paul I., confirmed by another ukase of Alexander I., and dated in the month of December, 1801.

$22\frac{3}{4}$ roubles are to be struck from a pound of silver of the purity of $83\frac{1}{3}$ solotnicks; and the Imperials and half Imperials, being the only monies of gold to be coined in Russia, are to be of the purity of $94\frac{1}{2}$ solotnicks.

WEIGHTS.

The berckowitz, or berquet, commercial weight, consists of 10 poods, or 400 pounds, and the pood of 40 pounds.

The pound is divided into 96 solotnicks, and the solotnicks into 2, 4, or 8 parts.

MEASURES.

The czetwer, or chetwert, dry measure, is composed of 2 osmins, 4 pajacks, 8 chetwericks, or 64 garnitzen.

16 chetwerts are reckoned 1 last; and the chetwert is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, Winchester measure.

The cask, liquid measure, contains 40 wedras, 320 kruskas, or 3520 charkas. The wedra is 8 kruskas, and the kruska 11 charkas.

A hogshead of Bordeaux wine, is 19 wedras at St. Petersburgh; and 3 kruskas make 1 gallon of beer, English measure.

The archine, or Russian ell, is divided into 16 werschocks, and is equivalent to 28 inches English; wherefore 7 yards make 9 archines.

The werste, verst, or Russian mile, measures 500 sachines, or sajens, 1500 archines, or 24,000 werschocks, vershocks, and corresponds with 3500 English feet, or 3400 Rhenish feet.

The sachine, is 3 archines, 48 werschocks, and corresponds with 7 English feet.

The English foot, and the Rhenish foot, are both used in Russia.

34 Rhenish feet make 35 English feet.

The dessaetina, land measure, is 560 Rhenish feet long, 210 wide, and contains 117,600 square Rhenish feet.

N. B. The preceeding weights and measures are general throughout the empire of Russia, excepting in the possessions recently acquired, where their former weights and measures are still in use, which, however, are reduced into those of Russia, in their official accounts and transactions.

ALEXANDRIA.

MONIES.

In this city, and in all Egypt, accounts are kept in piastres, each piastre consisting of 33 medins, and each medin of 8 borbos, or 6 forlos. A medin is worth 3 aspers.

A Spanish dollar being worth 76 medins, more or less, a piastre is, therefore, of the value of about 2 shillings sterling, = $44\frac{}{100}$ cents.

The coins of Egypt are the ducatelo of 10 medins, the griscio, or abuquepe of 30 medins, and the zinzerlo of 107 medins.

The monies of Turkey are also received in Egypt as currency; that is, the sequin fundukli for 126 medins, and the sequin zeramabuc, for 110 medins.

WEIGHTS.

The Cantaro is composed of 100 rotolos; and there are several sorts of rotolos, known by the denomination of forforo, zaydino, zauro, and mina.

The oke consists of 200 drachms, each drachm of 16 kirates, or 64 grains.

MEASURES.

Corn is measured either by the rebebe, or the kizloz.

CAIRO.

MONIES

Accounts are kept in piastres of 33 medins. The effective piastre is 60 medins, and the Spanish dollar is worth about 76 medins.

WEIGHTS.

There are in Egypt, different weights for the several descriptions of goods.

	Rotolos.
The cantaro, or usual quintal, is .	100
The cantaro of quicksilver and pewter,	102
" of coffee and wire .	105
" of nutmegs, and " Elephants teeth,	110
" of almonds and fruits, .	115
" of dye woods, . .	120
" of arsenic and other drugs,	125
" of gum arabic and balms,	133

A harsela, for weighing silk, is 400 drachms, and is equivalent to $2\frac{5}{8}$ pounds avoirdupois.

SUEZ.

MONIES

12 Copper burberis
3 aspers . . . } 1 Medina.

140 medinas = 1 sequin zermabob.

146 medinas = 1 sequin fundunclee.

WEIGHTS.

140 drachms . . 1 rottolo = lb 1¼.

400 drachms . . 1 oke.

JUDDA.

MONIES.

40 cruz . . . 1 duannee.

All the coins of Italy, Germany, and the Turkish dominions, Persia, Arabia, and India, are in circulation at Judda.

WEIGHTS.

The denomination of weights are the same as at Mocha.

MOCHA.

MONIES.

7 carets	1 comassee.
60 commassees . .	1 Spanish dollar.

WEIGHTS.

15 vakias	1 rattle.
40 vakias	1 maund= lbs. 3.
10 maunds	1 pazee.
15 pazees	1 bahar= lbs. 450

MEASURES.

1 hand covid . . .	18 inches.
1 long covid . . .	27 inches.
1 guz	25 inches.

Corn is measured by the tommand of forty kellas = 170 pounds. Liquids by the cuda of 8 messeaks = 2 gallons.

PERSIA.

MONIES.

In this empire of Asia, accounts are kept in tomans, each toman consisting of 1000 dinars bisti, each of which is 12 dinars.

The toman is divided into 50 abasis, 100 mamudis, 20 zaejiers, 1000 dinars-bisti, 2000 kabesquis, 10,000 dinars.

The coins of Persia are as follow:

Gold Coins. The cherafi, or tola, of 8 silver larins. The cherafi is struck only upon the accession of a Prince to the throne of Persia, and is therefore to be considered rather as a medal, than as a coin.

Silver Coins. The hasaer-denarie of 10 mamudis; the daezaju of 5 mamudis; and the larin, or paenzajie, of 2½ mamudis.

SILVER AND COPPER COINS.

The abbajer, or abasi, of 2 mamudis; the chodabende or mamudi; and the zaejier of ½, a mamudi.

Copper Coins. The babefqui of 5 dinars. Silver monies are generally reckoned by bags of 50 tomans, or 2800 abasis.

WEIGHTS.

100 mamudis of Avesa, or Avisa, in Chufistan, weigh 71¾ miscales, which correspond with 5149 grains Troy weight. And as the mamudi contains 2 parts of silver and 3 parts of copper, 100 mamudis, or 1 toman, correspond with 2059½ grains of fine silver.

The man, or batman, weight of Tauris, is 6 rateles, 300 derhemes, 600 miscales, or Mitigales. The mitigale is = to 71¾ grains.

The batman, weight of Chahy, or Cheray, is double that of Tauris.

MEASURES.

An Artaba, of corn contains 25 capichas, or heminas, 50 chenicas, or 200 sextarios. The artaba is = to 3974 cubic inches.

The legana is 30 chenicas, or 120 sextarios; the collothum is 25 sextarios, and the sabbitha 22 sextarios.

Three measures are used in Persia, for cloths, stuffs, and linens; the gueze $1\frac{45}{100}$ yards, the gueze monkelfe = to about $\frac{97}{100}$ of a yard, and the arisch= to $3\frac{27}{144}$ feet.

22,28 parasangas, or leagues of Persia, make 1 degree. A parasang is = to 16,356 feet.

THE END.

ERRATA.

VOL. I.

Page.	Line.	
14	26	after Bosporus, insert *and*.
21, 32, 103. 111, 112.		for *Tamen*, read *Taman*.
50	3	for *devoted*, read *devolved*.
65	24	for *expect* read *expel*.
141	11	for *Ceros*, read *Ceras*.
156	28	for *extreme*, read *entrance*.
242	12	for *wines maintain*, read *vine maintains*.
292	14	for *distant*, read *distinct*.
310	26	for *instance*, read *instances*.
350	1	for *Mahometans*, read *Mahometan*.

VOL. II.

37	15	for *it*, read *is*.
53	28	for *gulf Uzeloffi*, read *gulfs Uzeloffi*.
70	15	for *akes*, read *okes*.
211	31	for *Pnagæus*, read *Pangæus*.
239	2	for *are*, read *is*
287	3	for *call*, read *called*.
312	4	for *western*, read *eastern*.
342	16	for *Clopatris*, read *Cleopatris*.
343	13	for *ren ter the noble attempt*, read *render the success of the noble attempt*.
384	14	for *Yemer*, read *Yemen*.
391	16	for *crossed to the desert of Kinneh*, read *crossed the desert to Kinneh*.
399	8	for 100 *cents*, read 50 *cents*.

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